

# THE ALABAMA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

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## EDITORIAL

It was found that so much good material was left over from the last issue of the Quarterly it was decided to produce it in Number 1, of Volume 8, which is the current issue. The plan proposed in Number 4 of Volume 7, to use the whole of Volume 4, for other historical purposes will be carried out beginning with Number 1, of the volume, within a few weeks. The first article will be the History of Coosa County, by the late Reverend George Brewer.

In addition to the usual type of historical material relating principally to our past, the current issue carries the keynote address of former Governor Frank M. Dixon, made in Birmingham, July 17, 1948, at the States Rights Democratic Convention, presented here on the basis of history in the making.

MARIE BANKHEAD OWEN, Editor.





Admiral Raphael Semmes, Commander of the Confederate Cruisers The Sumter, and The Alabama, oil portrait by Maltby Sykes, just hung in World War Memorial Building, Montgomery.

## **CONFEDERATE CRUISER, SUMTER**

**Commanded by Raphael Semmes**

**By Virginia Clay-Clopton**

(This account of the Confederate cruiser, "Sumter", was found in a collection of papers prepared by members of the Virginia Clay-Clopton Chapter, U. D. C., Huntsville, Ala., and signed by the above ascribed author. The account given here tallies in substance with Semmes' account of the small vessel named in honor of Fort Sumter which had just been bombarded by the Confederates stationed in Charleston. Very recently a new book, *Rebel Raider*, based on Raphael Semmes' cruise in the *C.S.S. Sumter*, has been published at Chapel Hill, by the University of North Carolina Press. The book is composed in large part of extracts from Semmes' *Memoirs of Service Afloat*, written in the year 1869. Harper Allen Gasnell, Lieutenant Commander, U.S.N.R., has supplemented notations in the book he has brought out, the last word on the subject. Editor.)

War, and it seems the Civil War was a terrible crucible through which to pass characters! The dross drops away from the pure metal at the first touch of the fire. It must be admitted indeed that there was some little nerve required on the part of an officer of the regular Army or Navy to elect to go with his State. His profession was his only fortune, he depended upon it for the means of subsisting himself and family. If he remained where he was a competency for life, and promotion, and honor possibly awaited him. If he went with the South a dark uncertain future was before him. He could not possibly better his condition and the struggle was hard in other respects. All professions are clannish. All men naturally cling together who have been bred to a common pursuit and this remarks his particularly applicable to the Army and Navy. West Point and Annapolis were powerful bonds to knit together the hearts of young men. Such no doubt were the feelings of the hero of whose life I sketch only in part—that from 1861 to 65.

In the winter of 1860 Raphael Semmes was stationed in the City of Washington, D.C., as the Sec'y of the Light House Board, being then a Commander in the U. S. Navy. His intention of returning from the Federal Navy and taking service with the South in the coming struggle had been made known to the delegation in the Federal Congress from Alabama, early in 1860-1.

Admiral Semmes was born in Maryland and was reared on the banks of the Potomac. In the year 1841, he came to Alabama and settled with his family on the west bank of the Perdido, removing thence in a few years to Mobile. The month of February 1861, found him still at the City of Washington as Secretary, Light House Board, performing his routine duties but listening with an aching ear and beating heart for the first sounds of the great disruption which was at hand. On February 14th, while sitting quietly with his family a messenger brought him the following telegram:

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 14th. Sir: On behalf of the Committee on Naval affairs I beg leave to request that you repair to this place at your earliest convenience. Your obt. servant, C. M. Conrad, Chairman.

Secession was now indeed a reality and the time had come for our great Naval hero to arouse himself. Naturally the receipt of that telegram threw his family circle into a great commotion, his wife with the instincts of a woman, a wife and a mother seemed to realize as by intuition all the dangers and difficulties that lay before him. He accepted the inevitable and forwarded the following telegram.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14th. Hon. C. M. Conrad, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, Congress of the Confederate States. Dispatch received. I will be with you immediately. Rest. R. Semmes.

The next morning he repaired as usual to the office of the Light House Board in the Treasury building where he found Gen. John A. Dix, Sec'y of the Treasury and exofficio President of the Board. It was the duty of Raphael Semmes to present in writing his resignation as Commander of the U. S. Navy. This was officially done and dispatched to Hon. Isaac Toncey, Secretary of the Navy and upon the same day he received a reply as to its acceptance. A few days before his resignation due to the death of a lamented member of the Light House Board, Commander Semmes had been promoted from Secretary to a membership of that Board and it was necessary for him to inform the Board officially of his being no longer a member. This resignation was not even honored with an acknowledgement of its receipt. The reason could very easily be explained when

he left in the Light House Board, a South Carolinian and a Virginian, both of whom were too loyal to their places to follow the lead of their State.

Upon arriving at Montgomery Semmes' first duty was to put himself in communication with Mr. Conrad, the Chairman of the Committee of Naval Affairs, C.S.A. Several officers had preceded him to the seat of the new Government and others were arriving. A special meeting was called for the next day in joint session of two committees — Military and Naval Affairs. The Confederate Congress was in session in the state capitol at that time to which Semmes repaired and was honored by the admittance to the floor. Every one realized the greatness of the crisis that was upon them and hence the very best men in the community had been selected to meet the emergency. Jefferson Davis had preceded Semmes to the Capitol only a few days and the next step for him was to call upon the President and assure him that his services were at his command in any capacity he saw fit to use them. Mr. Davis seemed gratified at that declaration and entered into a free and frank conversation on the subject of the preparation for defense. He explained his plan of sending Semmes back to the City of Washington, thence to New York to gather together with as much haste as possible such persons and materials of war as might be of most pressing necessity. The persons alluded to were mechanics skilled in the manufacture and use of ordinances, and rifle machinery, the preparation of fixing ammunition, percussion caps and the like. So exclusively had the manufacture of all these articles for the use of U. S. been confined to the North that we had not even percussion caps enough to enable us to fight a battle. Semmes went immediately to Washington and visited the arsenal, inspected such machinery as he thought best for his use, such as improved percussion cap machines which he found in operation. He then proceeded to New York, made a tour through the principal workshops thence to Connecticut and Massachusetts. He purchased large quantities of percussion caps in New York, and sent them by express without any disguise to Montgomery. He also made contracts for batteries of light artillery, powder and other munitions and succeeded in getting large quantities of powder shipped: On 4th of April he arrived in Montgomery, just eight days before fire was opened on Ft. Sumter. A Board of Naval Officers was already in session at New Orleans, charged with the duty of procuring as speedily as possible, some light and fast steamers to

be let loose against the enemies commercial marine. After examination of several vessels only one was accepted. It was found to be a small propeller steamer, and was condemned. Hearing this Semmes asked that the ship be given him, feeling he could make it answer the purpose. The request was at once acceded to and the Board received the ship. This is the way in which the Confederate States steamer, **Sumter**, which was to have the honor of being the first ship of war to throw the new Confederate flag to the breeze was commissioned and she was to have the name of **Sumter** conferred on her because of our first victory—at Fort Sumter. Being appointed Commander of the Confederate Navy, Captain Semmes went immediately to New Orleans to take charge and to arrange for the refitting of the ship, enlisting officers and men. Her crew as reported to the Confederate Navy Department consisted of 92 persons exclusive of officers. After long waiting and watching the **Sumter** ran the blockade of the Mississippi in open day light, pursued by the **Brooklyn**. 'Tis said by men aboard the **Sumter** that they had witnessed many beautiful sights at sea but the most beautiful of them all was where the **Brooklyn** let fly her sheets at once and furled in man-of-war style all her sails, and when they (the **Sumter**) began to gain on her pursuer. At 3:30 P.M. the chase was abandoned, the baffled **Brooklyn** retracting her steps to Pass a'l'Outre, the **Sumter** bounding on her day seaward, the sight too grand for expression. Neither did the **Sumter** fire a gun of triumph in face of the enemy—powder was too precious for that.

Following the **Sumter** if you please as she glides on and on, manned by officers that few can equal, with a Captain whose very brain seemed filled with all means necessary to command easily a fleet of numberless vessels—this little **Sumter** at one time condemned by experts became a monarch and from gulf, sea and ocean, proved herself almost equal to the **Alabama** so far as honor is concerned. The **Sumter** becoming maimed by the giving away of her boilers the Captain made for Gibraltar, hoping to have needed repairs done and to try to secure coal for the vessel. In this he was disappointed for there men refused to make repairs, or to sell coal at any price. The **Sumter** was not blockaded by three ships of the enemy and being impossible to coal Captain Semmes proceeded to London to consult with the Confederate Government as to his future course. Calling upon Mr. Mason the Commissioner of the Confederate States, they



decided 'twas wise to abandon the **Sumter**. It was accordingly turned over to a midshipman who was to have charge of her. Captain Semmes thus embarked for Southampton. Only a brief summary of the services of the **Sumter** can be given. She cruised six months, she captured 17 ships, and it is impossible to estimate the damage done to the enemy's commerce. In addition to this the enemy kept five or six ships constantly in pursuit of her. The expenses of **Sumter** to the government was only \$2,800, about the price of the least valuable of her prizes. The **Sumter** was sold and put under an English flag as a merchant ship and was a blockade runner entering the port of Charleston. Her name was changed to **Gibraltar**, and was finally lost in the North Sea not far from where the **Alabama** went down. Captain Semmes, arriving at Nausau, found awaiting him orders from the Secretary of Navy to return to Europe and assume command of a new ship to be called the **Alabama**. On June 19th, 1864, the **Alabama** steamed out to meet the **Kearsarge** in mortal combat and before the sun had set she went down beneath the green waters. The Commander and his crew were taken off by a friendly vessel and landed on the French coast, making a short visit to the continent of six weeks in pursuit of health and rest, again proceed to London, thence embarked to the Confederate States. After arriving at Richmond, Mr. Davis appointed him Rear Admiral and given command of the James River fleet. Upon the evacuation of Richmond by his orders the fleet was destroyed. He and his men were ordered to join Gen. Lee's army, which he did and surrendered with Gen. Johnson.



**REBEL RAIDER****RAPHAEL SEMMES' CRUISE IN THE C.S.S. SUMTER**

Edited by

Harpur Allen Gosnell, Lt. Co., H.S.N.R.

Raphael Semmes, a great Naval Commander, master of international law and historian, in his "Memoirs of Service Afloat", published in 1869, long since out of print and hard to find even in second hand book stores, gave a fine account of the C.S.S. Sumter. Lt. Com. Gosnell has in his newly published book, "Rebel Raider", made available to students of history Semmes' story of the first cruiser to fly the Confederate flag—the Sumter. From the moment when on a Sunday morning, June 30, 1861, the Sumter slipped out of Pass a L'Outre at the mouth of the Mississippi, and escaped to sea, until her abandonment at Gibraltar where she was not permitted to buy coal, the story of her exploits surpassed any sea stories of fiction.

Before becoming a Confederate cruiser the **Sumter** had been only a small packet steamer, lying idly in the harbor at New Orleans. Captain Semmes upon deciding that he could convert the packet steamer into a cruiser, with authority from the Secretary of the Confederate Navy, equipped her with guns and gave her the glowing name of **Sumter**. She could still carry only an eight day fuel supply and could barely accomodate the hundred odd men who made up her crew. Her purpose was to drive enemy commerce from the seas and this Semmes' accomplished with the two vessels successively under his command, the **Sumter** and the **Alabama**. His route to the West Indies, along the Spanish Main, and later in the Atlantic and around Gibraltar, netted Semmes a total of eighteen Federal ships captured and 47 neutral vessels overhauled. When the commerce of the enemy learned of the activities of the **Sumter** and later of course, of the **Alabama**, many enemy ships were kept in their harbors for months at a time.

Captain Semmes was not only a man of action but possessed of a rare descriptive gift which makes it possible for readers to join with him in his adventures at sea. Lt. Com. Gosnell,

author of "Rebel Raider" has wisely eliminated extraneous material found in the original "Memoirs" and has presented Semmes' adventures in pure narrative form. He has also given a brief sketch of Semmes' life and career in the opening chapter of his book and has included a number of illustrations. Among these are pictures of the **Sumter** and some of the vessels she captured as well as pictures of the officers of the cruiser and pictures of the Commanders of some of the enemy vessels with whom the **Sumter** came in conflict. The book which has just been published at Chapel Hill, N. C., by the University of North Carolina Press, Can be purchased for \$3.75 and should be added to every Southern library.

EDITOR.

## HISTORY IN THE MAKING

### States Rights Issue Revived

There was held in Birmingham, July 17, 1948, in the City Auditorium, a convention called in protest against the Civil Rights plank of the Democratic Platform adopted in the Philadelphia Convention, on which Mr. Truman is running to succeed himself as President of the United States. Those 6,000 men and women present were ardent supporters of States Rights within the Constitution of the United States. After the gathering was organized, with Walter Sillers, Chairman, after suitable addresses of welcome with responses were made, former Governor Frank M. Dixon, of Alabama, was presented to make the keynote speech. Throughout his address Governor Dixon was enthusiastically applauded and his proposals embodied in the resolutions which were adopted when read by Mr. Horace Wilkinson, Chairman of the Committee. Hon. J. Strom Thurmond, Governor of South Carolina, was nominated for President and Governor Fielding L. Wright, of Mississippi, for Vice-President.

The Convention agreed to a follow-up meeting in Atlanta, Ga., for the next week, at which a definite name should be given to the organization and plans formulated for getting the nominees of the Convention for President and Vice-President on the Democratic ballots in other States. That meeting was held on Saturday, July 24, and the name of "States Rights Democrats" given to the organization.

### Frank M. Dixon's Keynote Speech

It is an honor to be called upon to make this keynote speech to this great gathering today—an honor I deeply feel. For this is a gathering of militant followers of those democratic principles near and dear to us all.

The meeting is a continuation of the Jackson Convention which was held on May 10th, and in which nearly all of the Southern States were represented. In the resolutions of that Convention, it was provided that if Truman was the nominee of the Democratic Party, or if a platform was adopted at Philadelphia

hostile to the South, then the Birmingham meeting should be held.

You are familiar with what happened in Philadelphia. You know that the definite decision was made there by the National Democratic Party to approve Truman's actions in trying to enforce a social revolution in the South. You heard the jeers of the followers of the city machines of the North when the fine Southerners of Alabama and Mississippi walked out of that Convention. You heard the demands for the destruction of the social structure of the South coming from Democrats in sections where not one single elective public officer is a Democrat,—not even a justice of the peace. You heard the deliberate adoption of a program meant to destroy us.

Everyone in America is familiar with the history of Democratic action so far as this civil rights program is concerned. Not all are familiar with the personnel of the Truman Committee on Civil Rights. Suffice to say, without attempting to go into the various personalities, that it was a committee stacked for the purpose of rendering the report which it did, a committee biased and prejudiced in advance. Its appointment, with that personnel as if it were a committee to make an impartial investigation, was a sham and a fraud on the American people. The report which it rendered required no deliberation—it required simply the stenographic services necessary to write down the prejudices and animosities of its members.

What is this Civil Rights report which Truman, our Democratic President, published, spread, broadcast over the country, adopted and made his program and from which he took the vicious heart for his message to Congress? Here is part of it:

**First:** the elimination of segregation in the public schools from grade schools through colleges. Your children are to be required to work and play in the company, with the forced association, of Negroes. Negroes are to teach them, guide them. What will that mean to your children, to your hopes for them? What will it mean in immorality, in vice, in crime? Just what it means in those slum areas of the northern cities where like conditions prevail, with results fatal to decency.

**Second:** the elimination of segregation in private and ultimately in denominational schools, such as Judson, Huntington, Howard and Birmingham-Southern, as to students and teachers as well. I am using local, Alabama institutions as examples, but the application is not solely to them. The effect is to be the same in all schools, boys' and girls' as well, from Maine to California. Suppose that you are determined not to subject your children to bi-racial schools, and are willing to make any sacrifice to that end. You are helpless, since even private schools are to be forced to permit Negroes to attend.

**Third:** the elimination of segregation in trains, busses, restaurants, theatres, beauty shops, hotels, swimming pools, ball games, churches, and everywhere else people congregate. Picture life with us, men and women, when every time we leave our homes these conditions are forced upon us. Picture the stores, the street cars, the busses, restaurants, the churches. Picture the bitterness, the racial hostility, the violence which will follow.

**Fourth:** the elimination of segregation in places of residence and homes. This means that Negroes can build in any neighborhood, live in any apartment house.

**Fifth:** the employment of Negroes in every business establishment, office, factory and store, in the same numerical proportion that the Negro race bears to the white. While the ratio is not written into the report, we well know from the operation of the wartime F.E.P.C. of infamous memory that this is the aim and that the tools of oppression will be devoted to that end. In my own County of Jefferson there are 43% Negroes, in Alabama generally 35%, in some counties 6 to 1. A department store in Jefferson County that has 100 clerks must have 43 Negroes among them; a restaurant or beauty shop employing 10 must have 4 to 5; a plant employing 1000 must have 430. If this ratio does not now prevail, then enough white employees must be fired to make it possible. How else can it be obtained? Any law office, any physician's office, comes under the law just as much and no more than any other place of business.

**Sixth:** there is to be an upgrading in jobs, and promotions on an equal basis, and the ratio must apply to all levels. There must be as many Negro foremen, as many department heads, as many bosses, as the ratio calls for. They are to be over whites

and Negroes alike, mixed together without regard to the wishes of anyone.

**Seventh:** there is to be no segregation in hospitals, either as to physicians, patients or nurses. White men and women who must necessarily use the hospitals, public and private, are to be attended by Negro physicians and nurses, as well as by white.

**Eighth:** all segregation in labor unions and professional associations such as the Bar Association and the Medical Association is to be done away with.

**Ninth:** the poll tax is to be eliminated, all Negroes to be registered to vote without regard to intelligence or capacity, and all segregation is to be done away with in the armed services.

Is all this a real threat, or is it just politics? Are these so-called democrats actually determined to destroy our way of life? I assure you that the danger is deadly in its seriousness.

The Civil Rights section of the Department of Justice is to be reorganized to enforce it. Constant police inspection and supervision, through a Federal Gestapo, is recommended, without waiting for complaints. The law is to be changed to make conviction easy. Enforcement is to be taken away from the local officials. Civil court orders, punished as contempt of court, are to supplement the criminal proceedings enforceable by the F. B. I. Criminal penalties are to be by fine up to \$5,000, and imprisonment up to ten years. Every local police officer and deputy sheriff is to be subject to Federal criminal and civil laws, and under constant scrutiny.

Tax exemption privileges are to be taken away from the private and ultimately denominational schools which resist, and from the churches.

Federal grants in aid are to be taken from states or cities which resist.

Fines and jail terms are to be the part of local officials or private citizens who resist.

This vicious program means to eliminate all differences, all separation between black and white. It so declares itself, in words. It means to create a great melting pot of the South, with white and Negroes intermingled socially, politically, economically. It means to reduce us to the status of a mongrel, inferior race, mixed in blood, our Anglo-Saxon heritage a mockery; to crush with imprisonment our leadership, and thereby kill our hopes, our aspirations, our future and the future of our children.

It seems to me to be useless to repeat the arguments as to the unconstitutionality of the proposed enactment by Congress of an anti-lynching act. Such an act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States in the '70's, when it bore the nomenclature of the force bill. Such an act has been fought by some of the best and most distinguished Americans of other sections of the country—men of the character of President McKinley, and Senators Norris and Borah. The proposed anti-lynching act, as recommended by the Committee and as supported by Truman, goes far beyond the old iniquitous force bills. It was written patently and obviously to buy the Negro vote in the doubtful states—we of the South know that there is no lynching in the South. They of the North know it. And they also know that the race riots and the killings which have made some northern cities famous in these last few years have no duplicate in any state or city in the South.

They know, also, these who seek to create a police state, that the surest way to do it is to take over the enforcement of criminal law. Lynching is murder. There is a law in every state against it, and these laws are enforced. Bring the Federal Government into the field of local law enforcement and you have broken down one of the great safeguards of personal freedom. Break this first one, and the precedent has been laid for persecution against which no citizen is safe.

With this the program of the National Democratic Party, do we belong to it? If this is the meaning of the plank adopted at Philadelphia, are our people to remain in it? Are they to say to the nation: "All right, we don't like it, but we choose, and our people choose, to wear the shackles of this kind of clavery rather



than to break with the national democracy, rotten though it may be, and the avowed enemy of our people."

Is this civil rights program constitutional? Not under any decisions of the courts in the past, not with any court save possibly our Supreme Court as at present constituted. The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution reads as follows: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." The powers of local self government are not given to Congress, but are reserved to the states, and these include every feature of the so-called civil rights program. We are fundamentally sound in this fight, whatever the present-day politics of the doubtful states, for whose benefit we are being sold down the river.

The term "states' rights" means much more than simple theory—it means the preservation of democracy and freedom itself. The oldest form of government in the world is the highly centralized one, with all power concentrated, as in Washington. There were tyrannies in the dim mists of history. It is only with the founding of this country that democracy developed, and it came, and this country grew great, because the federal government was locked and tied down by the Constitution to the point that it could not impose its will on the people in their daily lives.

Schools are local affairs, as is the police force, the fire department, the city and county governments, the habits of the people, the building of roads, the conduct of local business, all the myriad affairs of daily life. The right to work or to loaf, to choose your vocation, and change your job, to guide the education of your children, to attend the church of your choice, to work with whom you please, to go where you choose, these are not inherent and divine rights. They are ours solely because the Federal government was denied the power to interfere with them.

In this so-called civil rights program, Truman advocates granting the power to the Federal government to invade these and all other freedoms. The program is aimed at us, of course, since it is to secure Negro votes in the doubtful states. But those leaders hostile to us will find their people, as well as we, come under such a program. They will find that their freedom as well as ours, is gone. Properly understood in all its viciousness



and danger, this program will receive the condemnation of right thinking people everywhere. We will not stand alone in this fight.

How is it possible for a man who calls himself a Democrat, for a man who is a follower of the principles which have made the Democratic Party great, to lend himself to any scheme meant to aggrandize the power of the Federal government in Washington and to permit the formation of a gestapo charged with the mission of revolutionizing the social life of the nation. The Democratic Party has been a tower of strength throughout the years in the maintenance of the personal freedoms of the individual. The Democratic Party has believed forever in the limited powers of the Federal government under the Constitution. The great men through the pages of history who have been placed in high positions by the Democratic Party have been men who were firm in their refusal to permit the seizure of power in Washington.

Government essentially is a dangerous thing. There is no truth more fundamental than that power seeks always to increase. Human nature is a compound of many things. Its sole, continuously recurring characteristic is the desire deep in the hearts of all for power. Government is a dangerous thing, and the great leaders of the past, except the military men who have been despots, the great leaders since there came into existence the theory of the rights of men, have with universal tongue cautioned the people against the danger of power in the hands of the government. This was understood and completely understood by the great founders of this Republic. It was understood and completely understood by the founders of the party of Democrats. And yet, in this day and generation, the national Democratic Party has sunk so low as to be willing to barter, for the votes of racial minorities in doubtful states, the liberties of all of us.

The term "States' Rights" is an unfortunate term. It does not express the meaning of the thought which is in our minds. In the beginning of this Republic, the states were supreme. They surrendered a portion of their power to the Federal government in order that the Union might exist. But there were 3 great bodies of rights. There were the rights which the state had over its citizens—there were the rights which the states surrendered to the Federal Government—there were the great body of rights which neither state nor federal governments ever had

over its citizens, those rights which contain personal liberty and the freedoms which make life worthwhile. When the Federal Government moves against rights which the states had, then the term "States' Rights" is applicable. When it moves against that great body outside any government to control, as it is doing now, then it becomes the enemy of every free American. That will not stop government—that thought, since government lives and thrives on power. But it behooves those of us over our citizens in a Republic still free to be on guard always against this invasion of our freedoms and to remain determined to resist to the end.

As most of Alabama knows, I have never been one of those who formented hatred between the two races. There is room for both, separate and apart. Segregation is our way of life, essential to peace and good will. There are many Negroes among us completely worthy of full citizenship, honest, decent, self-respecting and God-fearing people. They are being given the vote; they live their own lives, leaders among their own. They wish no forced association with white people; they know its consequences in bitterness and terror. They, as we, are victims of the political situation in the doubtful states, where Republican and Democrat alike offer us as the mess of pottage with which elections are to be purchased—cynically betraying their own blood and heritage for political spoils.

We are faced by facts, not theories. We have worked out a way of life, in difficult circumstances, between the two races. The Negro race has progressed further in three score years than any race in history. It has progressed because it has had the sympathetic help of the Southern white people of good will. It can continue to progress only with a continuance of that sympathetic help. That assistance is based on segregation, on keeping the races apart, a system necessary for white as well as blacks. Destroy it and chaos will result.

The question is continually asked—"What can we do? Where are we going?" This is what the convention is here to decide. We have several possible courses of action. I will mention only two. We can name a candidate for president and vice-president and recommend to the people of the several states that they elect electors pledged to those nominees. It is thought by some that this is the proper method of procedure. Another route which

can be followed is to suggest to the various southern states the selection of free electors. This is the system that we have followed in Alabama, and in the beginning of this movement, we planned that the electors from Alabama should, after the general elections in November, meet with the electors from the other southern states and agree upon a candidate for whom their votes should be cast. This was the system which was planned by the Founding Fathers of this eepublic, and this is the system which we in Alabama have wanted to follow. We are not, however, determined to follow any course that will not fit the needs and necessities of the other southern states. We are willing to go t oany length to secure unanimity of action.

Should this be a Republican year, then of course we will have accomplished nothing, save to enforce our demands for recognition in the Democratic Party. Should the party of Truman succeed between now and the general election in gaining enough strength to be a real contender, then this movement could easily become the deciding factor in the American political scene, since we would have approximately 129 electors and might easily be able to throw the election into Congress. There is not much satisfaction with Dewey among the Republican states. There is not much satisfaction with Truman among the Democratic states. Congress might easily turn to an outstanding American selected by us for the next president of the United States.

A word of caution also to those who are of the opinion that this is not a "Grass roots" movement. I have been in receipt of hundreds of telephone calls, most of them from so-called "little people", not office holders, not people of particular prominence. There is a firm conviction in their minds that they are not being properly represented by those who are in positions of authority over them. There is a feeling in their minds that the office holder is more afraid of the loss of his job and of his perquisites than he is enthusiastic for the call of the people. I have been amazed at the intensity of this action. There may be those among the occupiers of high public positions in the South who think that they can weasel their way through and weather the storm. But if I am any political prophet, our people are more aroused than they have been in many, many years, and they will repay by retirement to private life the efforts of any so-called southern leaders who hope to carry them into the camp of Harry S. Truman in the coming election.

We people of the South have had our divisions. The nation was treated to a sample of those divisions at the Philadelphia Convention, when a portion of the Alabama delegation and the Mississippi delegation in a body walked out, while other states with people just as truly Southern and as truly loyal as ours remained in their seats after the adoption of the plank approving this iniquitous so-called civil rights legislation. We have our divisions in Alabama politics, every southern state has divisions within itself in its political life. These are part of the workings of Democracy itself. These divisions, however, cease in the face of a common danger to us and to our wives and children. These divisions cease in the face of the threat to our very existence. We who are active in this movement want the help of every man and woman and child—we want all divisions forgotten. We want the strength that comes with unity. We want and we must have, if we are to have any hope of success, the men and women of the South united, determined, self-sacrificing, devoted to this common cause.

The people of the South are still a proud people, and they are determined not to submit to those who have repudiated the doctrines which have been those of Democracy throughout all the years. They are determined not to submit to those who would wreck and destroy their civilization and mongrelize our people. They are determined, thank God, to preserve the basic principles of Democracy and to prevent the establishment in this land of ours of a police state, vicious as all police states are vicious, and to prevent the end of human and personal freedom throughout this land.

## HOW THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES CAN AID GENEALOGISTS

By Thomas M. Owen, Jr.

Those interested in genealogy and family history are constantly on the alert to improve their knowledge of the location of records which may prove helpful to them. Please be assured of my pleasure in discussing "How the National Archives Can Aid Genealogists."

It is not my plan to write of the mechanics of genealogists' work. That art has no place here. But I do expect to tell of the record groups, which, if used wisely, will prove of real assistance. Herein will be found a more nearly complete consideration of all groups of materials of interest to genealogists than has at any time heretofore been attempted. I hope the effort will be worthwhile and helpful.

Any discussion of the physical structure of the National Archives Establishment has no place in this article, but some background of our efforts may be interesting in getting you into the spirit of what shall be said herein.

An importance deep and significant attaches to all beginnings. Today many persons visit the beautiful National Archives Building, some are sightseers, others on business. Few of these visitors, if any of them, realize the many hardships which had to be overcome, and the trials experienced in the days when we were beginning our work of surveying the archives in Washington between 1935 and 1938.

As a result of our surveys we were able to make recommendations for the transfer of records to the Archives Building, where, if not in a restricted category, they may be consulted. If we do not have the records you may wish to consult, a staff member will advise you of its location.

On May 14, 1935 I reported to Dr. R. D. W. Connor, first Archivist of the United States, and was designated as Chief of the Division of Accessions. I was charged with forming a division and formulating plans for what was to be the first complete survey of Federal archives in the District of Columbia. The

story of that work, though interesting, is not germane to this study, and, therefore, will not be related in detail at this time. Of particular interest in this respect, however, is the deplorable state in which we found the records of the Federal Government. Priceless records were stored in crowded depositories exposed to the hazards of fire, water, dust, insects and rodents. Some collections were stored in damp cellars, while others were exposed to strong sunlight and the elements, in no semblance of order and in nailed boxes without labels. Some were scattered on broken shelves or on floors in unguarded rooms with no lighting facilities and little ventilation. Many of these conditions still exist today though the National Archives has been responsible for extensive improvement and splendid records administration programs in the agencies throughout the Government.

Many, if not all, of the foregoing conditions were also found to exist outside of the District of Columbia, by a Survey under the direction of Dr. P. M. Hamer, now Records Control Officer of the National Archives.

I do not now recall the total volume of records unearthed by the two surveys, but it would amount to about 5,000,000 cubic feet; not too astounding a total when you consider that our Government has been a growing concern for almost 172 years.

The surveys were completed in 1938, and since then we have experienced the pangs of a second World War. As a result of this war some ten to twelve million feet of records have been created and there is no telling of the new hazards and impediments to which those records are exposed.

The National Archives is charged not only with locating Federal records, estimating their volume, determining their character and content and the purpose for which they are used, but also with giving them proper protection when they are transferred to the custody of the Archivist. Most important, however, is the rendering of service upon unrestricted records to Government agencies and to scholarship.

At this time the Archivist has in his custody better than 800,000 cubic feet of archives. Some of them are of vital interest and importance to the Government, and many thousands, within the 248 groups into which they are divided, contain information



which may prove of vital interest to the genealogist. Hence, the first duty of the Archives to you is to bring these records to a safe place. After cleaning and fumigation, they are properly arranged and made available for use either in the Central Search Room or in one of the Office or Divisional Search Rooms. When your field of interest is known the National Archives is ready and willing to help you in your search. The best way to achieve this help is to come in person to the National Archives. If this is impossible, write. If you are in the Washington area we will advise you that the records in which you are interested will be made available to you as our staff is too small for us to undertake to do the actual research for you. The simplest way to help us help you is to come to the National Archives, the General Reference Branch in Room 206, and obtain a card of admission. You will be directed to the proper Office or Division and every possible effort will be made to aid you in your search. We would suggest, however, that you exhaust every known source before you come to the Archives.

There is a wide variety of records in the unrestricted categories in the National Archives that may be readily available for use. An important group of records, often used by genealogists, is the population schedules taken between 1790 and 1870. These are made available in the Central Search room. Up to the time of the census of 1850 only heads of families were given with the number of children and other data of importance set out, as children in age groups, male and female. From 1850, the head of the house and his wife, if living, are given, as well as other occupants by age and sex. These records are very helpful to one hunting data about his or her family. Although not a part of the collection of the national Archives, but physically within our building, will be found the old Records Division of the Office of the Adjutant General's Office. Mrs. Gertrude Smith is the War Department clerk in charge. This Office contains a vast amount of data relative to the participation of citizens in our armed forces. From this Office such information as name of organization, date of enlistment, rank, period of service, and many other pertinent facts may be obtained.

There are some restrictions on the use of these records, three of which are: Information given to the Government in confidence; information that might tend to defame the character of persons living or dead without any important public interest being

served; information which might be made the basis of a suit against the Government. Therefore, it is imperative that we know for what reason or purpose the information is desired from such records.

A large quantity of records of the Confederate States of America came into the possession of the United States Government by capture, donation and purchase after the fall of the confederacy. The Secretary of War, on July 21, 1865, issued an order for the organization of a unit in The Adjutant General's Office for the "collection, safekeeping, and publication of the 'rebel archives'."

There have been transferred to the legal custody of the Archivist from the War Department, and which are now a part of the War Records Office, all known Confederate records with any related records. A number of captured muster rolls. Union prisoner-of-war records, and other manuscript records pertaining to individuals, were included. These may prove very helpful to genealogists who are interested in the Confederate period of our history. Just what restrictions, if any, are imposed, I do not know.

There is a small collection of material in the Commerce Branch of the Industrial Records Division which deals with Registers and Enrollments on merchant ships. These papers show the names of masters and owners of merchant ships from 1815. Without doubt, genealogical and biographical data may be secured from these lists.

In the writer's opinion, one of the most important groups of material of potential aid to the genealogist is the "Application and Recommendation" file now in the Executive and Foreign Affairs Branch of the General Records Office. This group of records relates to appointments to Federal offices from 1789 to 1932 and includes oaths of office and related papers. Actually, this is a file containing applications and recommendations from people who desired jobs with the State Department, including pressure letters, some of which are very glowing in the information they give about affected persons. Many letters from Congressmen are to be found. Although the file would be of more use to a biographer, nevertheless, in my opinion, there is much data which would be of aid to the genealogist. As the material



is filed first by the year and then alphabetically, the name of the person and the year in which he applied for appointment are necessary. This collection is most valuable for the information it contains about the Lincoln period, and that of the Civil War, 1861-1865. There are no restrictions on the file of oaths of office.

If one is interested in using the passport files, created in past years by the State Department, proof that the person about whom information is desired was a father or mother or an immediate ancestor is necessary. The file, however, is complete, and one day, if and when restrictions are removed, will prove very helpful to genealogists. Another helpful source for genealogists seeking family information is the "Registration of Citizens Abroad." And again one must show relationship.

There are certain Naturalization Records of D. C. Courts which may be of untold value to the genealogist. These can be found in the Justice and Court Branch of the General Records Office.

One collection of basic source material of particular importance to the genealogist is that known as the "passenger lists." These are records of the Bureau of Customs, and are in the Fiscal Branch of the General Records Office. If one should wish information about an ancestor who landed in New York in the year 1789 or later, the name of the person, the name of the vessel, and other pertinent data can be found in our files. Our Central Search Room attendants will be glad to give proper direction to anyone interested in these ship lists.

Throughout the years, records of the Federal Government have been devastated by a series of fires which have played havoc with many, if not all, of our earliest records. In 1800, after the Government moved to Washington, most of the records from 1789 to 1800, including pension and bounty-land claims, were destroyed. Other important fires were those of 1814, 1833 and 1871. Between 1873 and 1915 there were 250 fires in Government buildings. Hence, it is difficult to find any records prior to 1800, insofar as the Government is concerned, that can be used by the genealogist or that can be helpful to him.

Having given you a brief picture of what may be found in the other divisions, branches and offices of the Archives, I would like to dwell for a while on the materials in my particular charge, and I hope you will find my remarks useful. There are in my Division of Veterans Records approximately 108,000 cubic feet of records relating to the men who have been pensioned for their service in behalf of the Republic, and their descendants. In this vast volume of records are 34,000,000 one-name papers which are broken down into 852 separate series. We have our own Search Room, presided over by Mrs. Margaret M. H. Finch. All of our employees are well trained, intelligent and eager to be of service as the paramount function of the National Archives as a whole is to make available to the inquirer the information sought by him. In order to be able to render the best service, however, as complete a description of the person as possible is necessary.

A brief description of the historical background of the Veterans Administration and its predecessor agencies may be of interest to you. The Veterans Administration was established under authority of an Act of Congress, July 3, 1930, consolidating the Bureau of Pensions, the United States Veterans Bureau, and the National Home for Volunteer Soldiers. There was transferred to it also the function of supplying to veterans artificial limbs and other prosthetic appliances, vested since 1862 in the Office of the Surgeon General of the War Department.

A pension act, passed by the First Congress, provided for the continuance of pensions paid under acts of the Continental Congress. Pension matters were handled by the War Department as early as 1792, and in that year the first general pension law under the Federal Government was passed. From 1793 to 1803 final action upon claims for military pensions was taken by Congress, and from 1803 to 1849 this power was vested in the Secretary of War; although the Secretary of the Treasury adjudicated certain types of claims between 1825 and 1835. Final action upon claims for naval pensions was taken by Congress until 1799 when there was established a Navy Pension Fund. This fund was administered until 1832 by a Commission composed of the secretaries of the Navy, the Treasury, and War, and thereafter by the Secretary of the Navy until 1840. By 1833 a Pension Office had grown up in the War Department, and in that year Congress authorized the appointment of a Commissioner of Pensions to perform duties in relation to pension laws under the

Secretary of War. In 1840, pension matters of the Navy Department was assigned to this Commissioner, who, thereafter, functioned under the joint direction of the secretaries of War and the Navy. In 1849 the Office of the Commissioner was transferred to the newly created Department of the Interior, where it came to be known as the Bureau of Pensions.

On August 9, 1921, the United States Veterans Bureau was created as an independent agency by the consolidation of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, which had been created in 1914 in the Treasury Department; the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, created in 1918; and activities of the Public Health Service relating to veterans of the first World War. The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was incorporated in 1866, and the domiciliary facilities developed by it were continued as the National Homes Service of the Veterans Administration.

Time will not permit a detailed descriptive statement of the contents of all of the records that have been transferred to the National Archives from the Veterans Administration, but they are of inestimable value. A glimpse by title of some of them will, I believe, prove useful to you: Revolutionary, "Old" Wars and Bounty-Land Case Files, 1775 to date. This collection contains some 1,260,000 case files.

The Civil War and Later Files, from 1813 to 1943, contain 2,687,000 files. World War I Files, some 660,000 in number, are very interesting.

We have more than 616,000 personnel folders of employees of the Veterans Administration and its predecessor agencies.

Another valuable group consists of World War I Allowance and Allotment files covering the period 1917-21 and totaling some 9,760,000 in number. During the past fiscal year we made approximately 3,624 available for use.

In order not to make this unduly dull reading I have deliberately avoided quoting the various citations of Acts of Congress on pension requirements for veterans and their dependents. But there is a set of laws that I feel will be particularly helpful covering grants of Bounty Land for service, extending from 1776

through 1855. I mention these laws because 800,000 applications exist, and though almost all of those pertaining to grants of land for Revolutionary service have been combined with pension papers, many, for later wars (including land granted for Mexican War service) are arranged alphabetically as a separate group of papers. There is a wide variety of family data in these worthwhile records. Personnel shortage has kept us from completing work on them up to the present time and many of the records are not available for use, but we hope to get the job done within the next year or two.

At the time of adjudication of the pension claims filed under the service pension acts and widow pension acts, copies of letters written by the War Office of the Department of War and later known as the Bureau of Pensions, were prepared in longhand for the files of that office. These copies are now on file in the Veterans Records Branch in book form and arranged by date of letter. The index to these books is in the form of endorsements found on paper jackets contained in an envelope in which the various pension claims are filed. We also have books containing letters written by the Treasury Department relative to the Revolutionary War Service pension claims under the Act of May 15, 1828.

Another group of pension claims on file in the Veterans Records Branch is the "Virginia Half-Pay Claims." Although small in size and number they are very valuable. After the close of the Revolutionary War, the state of Virginia granted to veterans of that war, for a period of five years, the full amount of pay per year that they had received during the war, or in lieu of such payment granted them the option of half the amount of such pay per year for life. However, Virginia defaulted in these payments and by a special Act of Congress the United States Government undertook to fulfill the obligation. For many years the documents relating to these claims were on file in the War and Navy Departments, but they were transferred to the Veterans Records Branch several years ago.

In conclusion I wish to emphasize that the purpose for which the Veterans Records Branch of the National Archives exists is to furnish needed information to serachers, whether by mail or in person. During the past fiscal year the Branch received

almost 5,000 letters of inquiry; we furnished approximately 15,000 case files to persons in the Search Rooms, and answered more than 10,000 telephone requests for information from pension and bounty-land case files. These figures do not include services to the Veterans Administration or to other Government agencies. For your information, we are enumerating below the kind of data we have been called upon to furnish:

1. Verification of age and citizenship.
  - (a) Inquires received from individuals contemplating or already receiving old-age assistance or some other form of public aid;
  - (b) Official inquiries from Social Security agencies and State Welfare organizations for a description of such documentary evidence as may appear in the pension records bearing on age and citizenship of veterans, their widows or their children in connection with various private retirement systems.
2. Identification of veterans for various memorial groups and societies for the purpose of placing markers on veterans graves.
3. Furnishing such genealogical data as the pension records contain to professional genealogists, private students of family history, and to various family associations.
4. Services to other Government agencies, such as War and Navy, which might have been indirectly a service to the general public in verifying rank, service, etc., where the records of other agencies are for some reason ambiguous, incomplete, or even "silent" on the subject.
5. Requests for military service and related data for use to prove eligibility for membership in any one of a number of various patriotic societies or organizations.
6. The whereabouts of missing persons.
7. Information for use in legal proceedings in the estates of deceased persons.

8. The Veterans Administration requested case folders for use in the adjudication of claims totalling untold thousands of dollars. Other pension records were withdrawn temporarily by the Veterans Administration for reference in handling certain types of inquiries which that agency felt could best be answered by itself.
9. Constant inquiries from members of Congress or constituents of members desiring information of one kind or another.
10. Information regarding the birthplace and citizenship of persons with foreign-born parents.

The National Archives maintains a collection of very fine indexes, including Sweins Index of Virginia Records; Dr. Brumbaugh's Virginia and Maryland Records; Pennsylvania Archives; Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors; New Jersey Archives; Heitman's Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army, as well as many other volumes which will be helpful to the genealogist.

I have endeavored to give you as complete a description of the record groups in the National Archives of interest to genealogists as time and space will allow, and I hope it will prove useful to each of you individually.

## LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO GEORGIA AND ALABAMA

By Lucile Cary Lowry, of Dallas, Texas

(The following article by Mrs. Lowry, a native Alabamian, who resides in Dallas County, was originally presented in an address to the Southern Memorial Association in that State. Mrs. Lowry is descended from the Powell family, leaders in the Chunnenugee Ridge Horticultural Society, in Bullock County. She is a painstaking research worker and has prepared a number of historical articles for various Southern publications. Editor.)

Madam President and Members of the Southern Memorial Association:

I am presenting to the Texas Historical Society, through the Committee of Relics and Records of our association, the sleeve of a dress worn by Lucy Holmes to a ball given General Lafayette in Milledgville, Ga. when that was the capital of the state. She married later, and came to Texas with her husband to live on a plantation near Columbia on the Brazos River. For this reason, it seems altogether right and proper that this souvenir of the visit of this famous man to her home state of Georgia should find a permanent resting place in the archives of her adopted state.

She was denied this privilege because of a sudden illness on shipboard between New Orleans and Galveston, which took her life and gave her a watery grave, although her husband begged and pleaded with the Captain to bring her safely home.

General Lafayette arrived in New York August 17th, 1824, for his last visit to the United States. This visit in the East had been marked by a deep appreciation of his services to our country and Georgia and the other Southern States wished to show their gratitude also to this famous Frenchman who gave in his youth so generously of his money and military genius to the cause of liberty. He left Washington city on the steamboat Potomac, early in March for Norfolk, Virginia, steaming past Mt. Vernon, the home of his former devoted friend, and admirer, General Washington. These scenes must have stirred realistic and tender memories of his frequent visits there many years before, where he was treated as a favorite son. From Norfolk



he journeyed southward to Raleigh, Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Macon, and finally Sparta, accompanied by General Abercrombie, his staff and a company of cavalry, which was joined outside the capital city limits by another company of cavalry, a committee from the corporation of Milledgeville, and many citizens. When the procession reached the opposite side of the Oconee River, a national salute was fired at the State House, and when they crossed another was fired. General Lafayette accompanied by Governor Troup, ascended a barouche, drawn by four beautiful bay horses and proceeded amid the acclamations of the citizens who lined the roads. The peals of bells and the roar of cannon to the lodgings prepared for him at the Government House. As he alighted a group of beautifully dressed little girls strewed flowers in his path. After some refreshment, a number of Revolutionary Soldiers were introduced to him. The interview between them was deeply affecting. Many of those who witnessed the cordial embrace of those war-worn veterans shed tears of sympathy. At three o'clock the General, his son, George Washington Lafayette, and his secretary, Monsieur La Vassecar, accompanied by the Governor, attended Divine services at the Methodist Church. When he entered the entire congregation rose and stood until he was conducted to his seat near the pulpit. Monday Morning was ushered in by the discharge of artillery and musketry. At an early hour the Military were on duty with six companies of Cavalry and Infantry to stage a review for the General's approval. In the afternoon at three o'clock, a royal feast was spread on the grounds of the State House at which sat Governor Troup on General Lafayette's right and the toastmaster, Secretary of State, Seaburn Jones, on his left. Many toasts were drunk during this feast. The first to the United States, the second to the memory of George Washington. Third to Lafayette, that wonderful man who had such a love of liberty that he came across the sea to risk life, limb and fortune to aid our patriots in winning a war that gave us a country and made us a free people. That evening a ball was given for this distinguished guest which the Georgia Journal described as "exceeding anything ever given in that city". About three hundred guests assembled in the State House which the ladies had fitted up superbly. The pillars supporting the galleries and windows were beautifully decorated. Muskets were handsomely arranged in the galleries among the evergreens. Armaments formed fanciful combinations of swords, which were



dispersed against the walls amid wreaths of greens and festoons of flowers. We observed in large characters in different parts of the rooms, "Welcome Lafayette, Defender of Our Country, Welcome". When the General and his party entered the Representative Hall, the whole company rose and the band played "Hail ti the Chief." As the General and his suite were leaving very early the next morning for Columbus, Georgia enroute to Alabama they retired rather early, but the ball continued until three A.M.

There were only two days in which to travel 120 miles to meet his Alabama appointment, so the plan for a cavalry escort was abandoned, and two of the Governor's aids accompanied the visitors to the East shore of the Chattahoochee River. So fully was the General impressed with the representations of the difficulties he would encounter traveling in this new country he brought his own carriage and horses. The carriage was the venerable legacy of General Washington to his friend and compatriot, the great and good Lafayette. We regret to state that this interesting relic was much broken and disabled on its arrival at our boundaries." So wrote the editor of an Alabama newspaper. The Alabamians had anticipated his needs, however and three handsones, fully equipped coaches stood ready and awaiting his pleasure. Many tribes of Indians were still living in Alabama and many of them were restless and unhappy over a treaty made with the Georgians. To soothe their feelings, Governor Izrael Pickens of Alabama, requested General Woodward to form an Indian escort to take the visitor through the many settlements of Indians in his line of March Westward. One of them, Chilly McIntosh, son of General William McIntosh, half Scotch, a fine soldier, with fifty warriors stripped naked and finely painted, met General Lafayette on the East side of the Chatahoochee River. They had a sulky prepared with dragropes such as are commonly used in drawing cannon. As the ferry boat reached the Alabama side, the Indians in two lines seized the ropes and the General, who was seated in the sulky, was drawn to the top of the bank, some eighty yards, where stood the Alabama delegation. At a proper distance from these gentlemen, the Indians opened lines and the sulky halted, then the Indians gave three loud whoops. The General alighted, took off his hat, and was conducted by Chilly McIntosh to where the reception committee stood. He was introduced and Dandridge

Bibb, brother of the first two governors of this new state, made a welcoming address. Our scribe, General Thomas Woodward, relates how the listeners were stirred and how many gazing on the face of this great French patriot, shed tears like children unashamed.

Many Indians came with their chief, called "Little Prince" to pay their respect to the French "Captaine" as they called him, and put on a great game of ball for the General, stripped. This game finished, General Lafayette was taken to his coach, drawn by four high stepping, spirited grey thoroughbreds and the cavalcade started for the home, of a friend where they rested the first night. This group was made up of General William Taylor of the militia and his staff, two companies of cavalry, and many distinguished soldiers and citizens who had traveled many miles to greet their distinguished visitor and bid him welcome. Their progress was slow, but they reached Montgomery the fourth morning, enroute to Cahawha, then the capital of the State. The Governor awaited them on "Goat Hill", now the site of the beautiful State Capital. General Lafayette and his attendants, quit their carriages and horses, formed a line and marched to the top of the hill with the band playing "Hail to the Chief". When the General reached the Governor, Mr. Hill introduced him, recalling his contribution to our Revolutionary cause in such heart-warming words that for a moment, the Governor was speechless. Recovering, he made a brilliant speech, welcoming Lafayette to his state. This city, like all the others showered Lafayette with praise and banners. They spent the night, but left early the next morning for Cahawha, on boats that had been sent from Mobile, for his convenience. They steamed down the Alabama River, reaching the bluffs of Cahawha the next morning and were handsomely received by the citizens and municipal authorities, according to the Cahawba Press. On his landing, a national salute was fired and the General was waited on by a delegation of the committee of arrangements. Others awaited the General at the Arch, which had been erected on the top of the bluff. The Cahawba Guards made a fine appearance and formed a line from the landing, extending up the bank along which the General passed, supported by the Governor. He was preceded by a Marshall and the Committee of Reception and followed by the Military staff and civil delegation, who accompanied him from the Chatahoochee River.

As they marched up the hill, the band player "Lafayette's March." An arch there, greeted our guest and he was welcomed by a speaker. After the General's reply, they marched on to another arch near the state House, where he was received with acclaim, the procession moving on to the State House. The General was preceded by a number of little girls, who strewed his path with flowers. There he received the citizens generally who crowded to behold, and take the hand of our friend and benefactor of our country. Later the General descended to the Senate Chamber. There the ladies had assembled and were severally introduced to him. When dinner was announced, he was escorted to the Tavern and sat down to a feast prepared for the occasion. Thirteen toasts were given and the General replied. After this, he made a visit to a Masonic Lodge, where Dr. Hueoton made a most beautiful address of welcome. Because of its length I can only give you a few paragraphs. He said, "your march through the states has been a continued and successive triumph; not a triumph as was decreed to Roman Generals, For you no carriages are laden with the spoils of slaughtered armies. No titles of vanquished nations grace the arches through which you pass; no captive leaders and their children led in chains attend your progress. Yours is a triumph sacred to Liberty and equality, decreed by the voluntary and spontaneous effusion of millions of hearts overflowing with their gratitude to you as their early friend and the companion of the great political father, the incomparable Washington. General, may the years that are yet to be added to your life be filled and blessed with all the happiness that Heaven in its indulgent goodness can bestow, and though the probability is that we again shall never have the pleasure to behold you, yet in our breasts the remembrance of your virtues, your name and praise shall ever live".

To this the General made an affectionate and appropriate reply. The next morning before the General bade his hosts farewell, he took time to call on a man wounded firing a cannon in his honor on a trading boat in whose welfare he took the greatest interest. The heart of this famous soldier was touched by this incident and General Woodward relates that only after he assured Lafayette that the injured man was his camp mate and that he would be well cared for was his anxiety relieved. General Woodward added, he took my hand and said, "I shall always cherish the kindest feelings for you, and the other gentle-

men who escorted me through the nation, as well as all others, who have taken so much trouble to make me welcome among you." He then went aboard the stern of the steam boat bearing him down the Alabama River to Mobile, but, I heard him say, as the boat left its moorings, "Farewell, my friend, take care of that injured soldier."

## A FRENCH EXILE IN ALABAMA

By John Charles Dawson, Professor of Romance Languages  
In the University of Alabama

Following the battle of Waterloo and the second restoration of the Bourbons, many of the followers of Napoleon came under the ban of the displeasures of Louis XVIII. Some few were executed, and many were forced to flee from France. Several hundred of these exiles who had held office under Napoleon, both military and civil, found refuge in America. Among them were Generals Charles and Henri Lallemand, General Grouchy, General Desnouettes, General Clausel, the regicides Lakanal and Penieres, and many others of equal prominence, who became shareholders in the French Vine and Olive Colony which founded Demopolis, Alabama.

Among the more remarkable French settlers at Demopolis was Colonel Nicholas Raoul, who had accompanied Napoleon in his banishment to Elba. When Napoleon made his escape from Elba in March, 1815, and reached the French shore at Cannes, Raoul became commander of his advance guard of two hundred grenadiers on the march from Cannes to Paris.

Marshal Ney, who after the banishment of Napoleon had accepted service under the restored Louis XVIII, was sent at the head of some royal troops to capture Napoleon, and he boasted that he would bring Napoleon back to Paris in an iron cage. When the two bodies of troops met, Napoleon advanced in front of his men, and baring his breast to Ney, exclaimed: "If I have ever injured a French soldier, upon me!" The troops of Ney shouted: "Vive l'Empereur!", and Bonaparte marched at their head through the gates of Paris. As a result of this episode, Ney was later executed, and Raoul was among those who were proscribed.

Raoul escaped to the United States, arriving at New Orleans in 1818. From there he made his way to the French Colony at Demopolis, and established himself on a grant of 320 acres of land. Having become reduced in circumstances, he supplemented his income by running a ferry across French Creek along the

thoroughfare which ran between the villages of Arcola and Aigleville, at a charge of 25 cents per passenger. His wife, who was a handsome woman of the Italian style of beauty, assisted the family income by making ginger cakes which she sold to ferry passengers. A native of Naples, she had held the title of Marchioness of Sonabaldi, and had been maid of honor to Queen Caroline when Murat was king of Naples. It is said that Madame Raoul had an excellent voice, and "her Italian notes were to be heard resounding on the still evening air while at her daily task of milking the cows." In the primeval surroundings the hoot of the owls was frequently heard, and a tradition arose that Madame Raoul became jealous of the owls because they were constantly calling to her husband: "Ra-oul! Ra-oul!"

In an editorial which appeared in the *Mobile Commercial Register* (February 10, 1831), the following account is given of Colonel Raoul: " , , , In the Spring of 1825, he embarked from this port on board a Columbian vessel bound for Carthagera with the hope of obtaining military employment under the government of Columbia. On his arrival at Carthagera, we were informed the state of political affairs in that country presented little prospect of success in the object of his visit, and he was induced by his friends to proceed to Central America, where the aid of an officer of his military experience was much required to conduct their troubled affairs to a prosperous termination. Colonel Raoul accordingly departed without even visiting Bogota, and in Central America he met with a flattering reception. He was immediately employed by the Government with a very handsome income, but in a short time after, in one of their intestine commotions, he was rather unaccountably found at the head of what were termed Insurgent forces against the Government, and actually approached within a few miles of the city of Guatemala. Here he fell a victim to treachery and was betrayed with his whole army into the hands of his enemies. He was thrown into prison, but finally set at liberty under an injunction to retire to private life, or leave the country.

Returning eventually to France, Raoul was restored to favor, became a general in the French army, and held other important positions in the service of his native country. In after years he took pleasure in relating his experiences and adventures while in the wilds of Alabama. But there was one story he could never

make his officers and intimate friends believe—that he was once a humble ferryman on a small stream in Alabama, and that his wife, once maid of honor to a queen, had made and sold ginger cakes for a livelihood. One day, however, Raoul, by that time Governor of Toulon, had an opportunity of proving it to his doubting staff when John Hurtel, of Mobile, who had been a colonist at Demopolis, had occasion to visit Toulon. While there he paid his respects to the Governor. When Raoul recognized his visitor, he embraced him, turned to his officers who were standing near, and said, Now, mes garçons, I will prove to you what I have often told you. Turning to Hurtel: “Johnnie, tell me where I was and what I was doing the first time you ever saw me.” Hurtel replied that so far as he remembered, the first time he ever saw him was in Alabama on French Creek, over which he had ferried him in a flatboat. “And,” added the Governor, “didn’t my wife sell ginger cakes, and weren’t they the best cakes you ever tasted?” Hurtel gave a satisfactory reply, and thus was the veracity of the Governor of Toulon vindicated.



## THE COUNTIES OF ALABAMA IN ORDER OF THEIR CREATION

## MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY

| COUNTY             | CREATED       | ORIGIN |
|--------------------|---------------|--------|
| 1. Washington..... | June 4, 1800  |        |
| 2. Madison.....    | Dec. 13, 1808 |        |
| 3. Baldwin.....    | Dec. 21, 1808 |        |
| 4. Mobile.....     | Aug. 1, 1812  |        |
| 5. Clarke.....     | Dec. 10, 1812 |        |
| 6. Monroe.....     | June 29, 1815 |        |
| 7. Montgomery..... | Dec. 6, 1816  |        |

## ALABAMA TERRITORY

| COUNTY                   | CREATED       | ORIGIN |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------|
| 8. Blount.....           | Feb. 6, 1818  |        |
| 9. Franklin.....         | Feb. 6, 1818  |        |
| 10. Lauderdale.....      | Feb. 6, 1818  |        |
| 11. Lawrnce.....         | Feb. 6, 1818  |        |
| 12. Limestone*.....      | Feb. 6, 1818  |        |
| 13. Marengo.....         | Feb. 6, 1818  |        |
| 14. Morgan (Cotaco)..... | Feb. 6, 1818  |        |
| 15. Tuscaloosa.....      | Feb. 6, 1818  |        |
| 16. Bibb (Cahaba).....   | Feb. 7, 1818  |        |
| 17. Shelby.....          | Feb. 7, 1818  |        |
| 18. Dallas.....          | Feb. 9, 1818  |        |
| 19. Conecuh.....         | Feb. 13, 1818 |        |
| 20. Marion.....          | Feb. 13, 1818 |        |
| 21. Saint Clair.....     | Nov. 20, 1818 |        |
| 22. Autauga.....         | Nov. 21, 1818 |        |
| 23. Butler*.....         | Dec. 13, 1819 |        |
| 24. Greene.....          | Dec. 13, 1819 |        |
| 25. Henry.....           | Dec. 13, 1819 |        |
| 26. Jackson.....         | Dec. 13, 1819 |        |
| 27. Jefferson.....       | Dec. 13, 1819 |        |
| 28. Perry.....           | Dec. 13, 1819 |        |
| 29. Wilcox.....          | Dec. 13, 1819 |        |

## AFTER STATEHOOD

## Ante-bellum

| COUNTY             | CREATED       | ORIGIN             |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 30. Pickens*.....  | Dec. 19, 1820 | From Creek Indians |
| 31. Covington..... | Dec. 8, 1821  | From Creek Indians |
| 32. Pike.....      | Dec. 8, 1821  | From Creek Indians |
| 33. Walker.....    | Dec. 26, 1823 | From Creek Indians |
| 34. Fayette.....   | Dec. 20, 1824 | From Creek Indians |
| 35. Dale.....      | Dec. 22, 1824 | From Creek Indians |
| 36. Lowndes.....   | Jan. 20, 1830 | From Creek Indians |

|                        |               |                    |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 37. Barbour            | Dec. 18, 1832 | From Creek Indians |
| 38. Calhoun (Benton)*  | Dec. 18, 1832 | From Creek Indians |
| 39. Chambers           | Dec. 18, 1832 | From Creek Indians |
| 40. Coosa              | Dec. 18, 1832 | Cherokee Cession   |
| 41. Macon              | Dec. 18, 1832 | Cherokee Cession   |
| 42. Randolph           | Dec. 18, 1832 | " In part          |
| 43. Russell            | Dec. 18, 1832 |                    |
| 44. Talladega          | Dec. 18, 1832 |                    |
| 45. Tallapoosa         | Dec. 18, 1832 |                    |
| 46. Sumter             | Dec. 18, 1832 | From Choctaws      |
| 47. Cherokee           | Jan. 9, 836   | From Cherokees     |
| 48. DeKalb             | Jan. 9, 836   | " In part          |
| 49. Marshall           | Jan. 9, 836   | " In part          |
| 50. Coffee             | Dec. 29, 1841 |                    |
| 51. Choctaw            | Dec. 29, 1847 |                    |
| 52. Winston (Hancock)* | Feb. 12, 1850 |                    |

DURING RECONSTRUCTION

| COUNTY                     | CREATED       | ORIGIN |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------|
| 53. Elmore                 | Feb. 15, 1866 |        |
| 54. Crenshaw               | Nov. 24, 1866 |        |
| 55. Bullock                | Dec. 5, 1866  |        |
| 56. Lee                    | Dec. 5, 1866  |        |
| 57. Cleburne               | Dec. 6, 1866  |        |
| 58. Clay*                  | Dec. 7, 1866  |        |
| 59. Etowah (Baine)         | Dec. 7, 1866  |        |
| 60. Hale                   | Jan. 30, 1867 |        |
| 61. Lamar (Jones, Sanford) | Feb. 4, 1867  |        |
| 62. Colbert                | Feb. 6, 1867  |        |
| 63. Escambia               | Dec. 10, 1868 |        |
| 64. Geneva                 | Dec. 26, 1868 |        |
| 65. Chilton (Baker)*       | Dec. 30, 1868 |        |

AFTER RECONSTRUCTION

| COUNTY      | CREATED       | ORIGIN |
|-------------|---------------|--------|
| 66. Cullman | Jan. 24, 1877 |        |
| 67. Houston | Feb. 9, 1903  |        |

\* Courthouse burned with loss of all, or most, of early county records.

### JEFFERSON DAVIS HEIRLOOMS SOLD AT AUCTION

Early in the month of July, 1948, an announcement was made in the Colorado Springs (Colo.) newspapers to the effect that heirlooms of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate Government, were to be sold at auction, at the Ross Auction House, 123 S. Cascade Avenue. A list of the items to be sold appeared with the announcement that the household goods and effects of the late Dr. GERALD B. Webb had been placed in the hands of the auctioneer for sale. The wife of Dr. Webb was the granddaughter of Jefferson Davis, a daughter of Margaret Davis Hayes, wife of J. Addison Hayes, Jr. In addition to the household effects there were china figurines, a dozen Turkish coffee cups presented to Jefferson Davis by the Sultan of Turkey, a silver flask and many other silver items, not only of a bric-a-brac character but for table use, some beautiful chinaware, items reputed to have been used by Napoleon; hand carved Ivory items, porcelain miniatures, a collection of copper luster items, several of Mr. Davis' pipes, some Staffordshire figurines, some blue Canton china, vases made by Tiffany, bronze figures, beer mugs, bells, door knockers and letter openers; a cup and saucer reputed to have been used by Lord Byron, mirrors, fans, jewelry, novelty dolls, Mandarin coats, Spanish shawls, linen banquet cloths, medals and army insignia, mounted deer heads, antlers and other items of that type, oriental rugs, Chippendale furniture, a Chickering grand piano, a drop lid desk and many other items.

Two items from the collection were purchased by friends of Mr. Morris Wolf, of Montgomery, and presented to him consisting of Mr. Davis' pen knife and a silver handled whisk broom. Immediately upon receiving these gifts from Colorado, Mr. Wolff presented them to the State Department of Archives and History where they have been placed in a cabinet with other Davis items.

Mr. Davis made his will in February, 1886, and after bequeathing certain of his property to persons named he gave to his wife Varina Davis, his daughter Margaret Davis Hayes and his younger daughter, Varina Annie Davis, the well beloved "Winnie" all the property, real, personal or mixed of which he might die seized and possessed, not disposed of in the pre-

ceding articles. He appointed John U. Payne, of New Orleans, La., and his son-in-law, J. Adison Hayes, Jr., who at the time was living in Memphis, Tenn., as executors of his last will and testament. They were to serve without bond and to make seizure and possession of all of his property contemporaneously with his death. He delegated the power to each of these executors to appoint their successor to take effect in the contingency of the death of either before the affairs of the estate had been finally settled. Three names were given as witnesses to the will.

An interested collector may find by writing to the Ross Auction House if all articles were disposed of at the auction and if any remain, what and at what price.

## LOCAL NEWS IN ALABAMA

1877-1879

Huntsville jail has been satisfactorily repaired.

Selma is being put in excellent sanitary condition.

The work on the Muscle Shoals Canal is progressing finely.

Montgomery consumes 12,000 pounds of ice per day, all made at home.

Considerable sickness is reported in various sections of Sumter county.

The District Grange Fair will be held at Eufala, beginning Nov. the 12th.

A rich vein of gold has been discovered in Randolph and Cleburn counties.

The Mobile Cotton Mills, recently established in that city, are a success.

A new Post Office named Tuckersburgh has been established in Chambers county.

There is a cow in Livingston that has given six measured gallons of milk in one day.

At a dinner in Folkland for the benefit of the Lee Monument Association about fifty dollars were raised.

Arthur Bingham and others, are erecting a Flouring Mill, a Rolling Mill and Iron Foundry at Talladega.

Gen. Gorgas, the new President of Alabama University, comes to our State with good recommendations.

The Alabama Grange Fair will be held in Mobile, commencing October 26th, and continuing to Nov. 2nd.

In the country tributary to Selma the corn and oat crops are better than for years, and the yield of cotton will be larger than last year.

New corn sells at 40 cents in Talladega.

Troy Episcopal church is nearly completed.

Ned Strong is in Huntsville jail for burglary.

The health of Tuscaloosa is said to excellent.

Over six hundred visitors are at Blount Springs.

A Missionary Baptist church has been organized in Troy.

There are 110 cases on the criminal docket of Dallas county.

There will not be a single avowed Radical in the State Senate this winter.

The Masonic Fraternity, of Columbiana, have completed their Lodge.

Talladega is to have an ice factory, with a capacity of two tons per day.

Troy received a bale of new cotton the 9th which sold for 15 cents per pound.

The Coosa river has been lower this season at Centre than ever was known before.

Maj. Thos. Cobbs, of Livingston, has a cow that gives six gallons of milk a day.

Four distilleries are in operation within three miles of Brooksville, Blount county.

Two men in Murphree's Valley have threshed 7,085 bushels of wheat and oats this season.

C. C. Sheats is Revenue Collector for the First Division of the Second District of Alabama.

A new coal mine is to be opened soon, six miles west from Birmingham, by the Pratt Coal and Coke Company.

The safe in the depot of the Selma, Marion & Memphis Railroad was robbed of \$300 or \$400 the 11th.

All the iron has been laid on the Wetumpka branch road, and trains will begin to run regularly by the first of September.

The Selma, Marion & Memphis Railroad was sold in Marion, the 12th for \$75,000; Gen. E. W. Rucker, purchaser.

Fred Bridgeman, formerly of Tuskegee, received one of the four gold medals awarded to painters at the Paris Exposition.

A revival has been in progress in the colored Methodist church at Greenville and 75 had joined the church up to last week.

The directors of the A. G. S. Railroad have published a pamphlet called "Hill Country of Alabama," which advocates emigration hither.

Four negroes brutally assaulted a white man named Atkinson, in Pike county recently, and were bound over in the sum of \$150 each.

John Seawell, colored, found John Cook, a colored brother, in his cabin in the wrong bed Friday night, the 9th, in Tuscaloosa, and chopped his head off.

Jones, alias Sherwood, charged with conspiracy to throw the pay train off the S. & N. R. R., has been fined \$500 and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Crops in Greene county are growing finely.

A literary society is to be organized in Troy.

The Masons of Cullman will build a new hall.

The fruit crop of Butler county is abundant.

A new Episcopal church is being built in Troy.

Linden has been made a money order post office.

The oat crop in Etowah county was never better.

The Mobile & Ohio railroad is laying down steel rails.

Crop prospects in Barbour county are very flattering.

Work has begun on the Episcopal church at Scottsboro.

The cotton worm has appeared in Montgomery county.

Walnut Grove, Etowah county, has two Sunday Schools.

The Presbyterian church at Talladega is being repaired.

A lodge of Knights of Honor has been established at Eutaw.

A mutual fire insurance company is to be organized at Cullman.

New wheat has sold as low as 50 cents a bushel in Talladega.

Crop prospects were never so good in Dallas county as at present.

The new Baptist church at Talladega was dedicated on the 13th.



A series of meetings are being held in the Opelika Baptist church.

A great deal of fruit is being shipped North this season from this State.

The Selma and Gulf R. R. will be offered for sale on the 16th of September.

The foundation for the Baptist church at Scottsboro has been completed.

A "union" church has just been completed at Brown's on the Alabama Central railroad.

Tallapoosa county ships large quantities of corundum, for emery wheels, to Massachusetts.

A valuable mineral spring has just been discovered in Pike county, near the line of Coffee county.

A protracted meeting is in progress with the Cumberland Presbyterian church in Birmingham.

The oat crop in some sections is so large that the farmers are troubled about what they shall do with it.

The next session of the General Assembly meets on the 12th of November. Its term is limited to fifty days.

The farmers of Calhoun county report the best corn and cotton crops that have been known for many years.

Col. W. H. Chambers assumes the duties of his office as Professor in the Agricultural and Mechanical College next January.

The net earnings of the Mobile and Girard railroad, for the year ending May 31st, were \$22,677 in excess of the previous year.

Prominent agriculturists are introducing the cultivation of Jute in the State. It will be a valuable acquisition to our natural products.

The village of Perote has a municipal law which forbids dancing at any public building within its corporate limits. The law is rigidly enforced.

## THE FALL OF MAUBILA

### A Ballad of Alabama

By Thomas Dunn English

(Thomas Dunn English, well known American poet and dramatist, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., June 29, 1819, and died in Neward, N. J., April 1, 1902. He was the author of "Bent Bolt", the popular ballad which was revived in DuMaurier's novel "Trilby". Editor.)

Harken the stirring story  
The soldier has to tell,  
Of fierce and bloody battle,  
Contested long and well,  
Ere walled Maubila, stoutly held,  
Before our forces fell.\*

How many years have circled  
Since that October day,  
When proudly to Maubila  
DeSoto took his way,  
With men-at-arms and cavaliers  
In terrible array.

Oh, never sight more goodly  
In any land was seen;  
And never better soldiers  
Than those he led have been;—  
More prompt to handle arquebus,  
Or wield their sabres keen.

The sun was at meridian,  
His hottest rays fell down  
Alike on soldier's corslet  
And on the friar's gown;  
The breeze was hushed as on we rode  
Right proudly to the town.

---

\* The battle of Maubila was fought on the 18th of October, 1540, between the Spaniards, under DeSoto, and the Mobilians, under Tuscaloosa. If we credit Pickett—and we attach great weight to his honesty and research—the place of the fight was what is now known as Choctaw Bluff, in Clarke County, Alabama.

First came the bold DeSoto,  
In all his manly pride,  
The gallant young Don Diego,  
His nephew, by his side;  
A yard behind Juan Ortis rode,  
Interpreter and guide.

Baltasar de Gallegos,  
Impetuous, fierce, and hot;  
Francisco de Figarro,  
Since by an arrow shot;  
And slender Juan de Guzman, who  
In battle faltered not.

Luis Bravo de Xeres,  
That gallant cavalier;  
Alonzo de Cormono,  
Whose spirit knew no fear;  
The Marquis of Astorga, and  
Vasquez, the cannonier.

Andres de Vasconcellos,  
Juan Coles, young and fair,  
Roma de Cardenoso,  
Him of the yellow hair—  
Rode gallantly in their bravery,  
Straight to the public square.

And there, in sombre garments,  
Were monks of Cuba four,  
With Fray Juan de Gallegos,  
And other priests a score,  
Who sacramental bread and wine,  
And holy relics bore.

The next eight hundred soldiers  
In closest order come,  
Some with Biscayan lances,  
With arquebuses some,  
Timing their tread to martial notes  
Of trump and fife and drum.

Loud sang the gay Mobilians,  
Light danced their daughters brown;  
Sweet sounded pleasant music  
Through all the swarming town;  
But 'mid the joy one sullen brow  
Was lowering with a frown.

The haughty Tuscaloosa,  
The sovereign of the land,  
With moody face and thoughtful,  
Rode at our chief's right hand,  
And cast from time to time a glance  
Of hatred at the band.

And when that gay procession  
Made halt to take a rest,  
And eagerly the people  
To see the strangers prest,  
The frowning King in wrathful tones  
DeSoto thus addressed:

To bonds and to dishonor  
My faithless friends trepanned,  
For days beside you, Spaniard,  
The ruler of the land  
Had ridden as a prisoner,  
Subject to your command.

"He was not born to fetters  
Of baser men to wear,  
And tells you this, DeSoto,  
Hard though it be to bear—  
Let those beware the panther's rage  
Who follow to his lair.

"Back to your isle of Cuba!  
Slink to your den again,  
And tell your robber sovereign,  
The mighty lord of Spain,  
Who so would strive this land to win  
Will find his efforts vain.

"And save it be your purpose  
Within my realm to die,  
Let not your forces linger  
Our deadly anger nigh,  
Lest food for vultures and for wolves  
Your mangled forms should lie"\*

Then, spurning courtly offers,  
He left our chieftain's side,  
And crossing the inclosure  
With quick and lengthened stride,  
He passed within his palace gates,  
And there our wrath defied.

Now came up Charamilla,  
Who led our troop of spies,  
And said unto our captain,  
With tones that showed surprise,  
"A mighty force within the town  
In wait to crush us lies.

"The babes and elder women  
Were sent at break of day  
Into the forest yonder,  
Five leagues or more away;  
And in yon huts ten thousand men  
Wait eager for the fray."

"What say ye now, my comrades?"  
DeSoto asked his men;  
"Shall we, before these traitors,  
Go backward, baffled, then;  
Or sword in hand attack the foe  
Who crouches in his den?"

Before their loud responses  
Had died upon the ear  
A savage stood before them  
Who said, in accents clear,  
"Ho! robbers base and coward thieves!  
Assassin Spaniards, hear!

---

\* A threat, according to the chroniclers, made after Tuscaloosa had retired to his palace, and given in the shape of a message to DeSoto.

"No longer shall our sovereign,  
Born noble, great, and free,  
Be led beside your master,  
A shameful sight to see,  
While weapons here to strike you down  
Or hands to grasp them be."

As spoke the brawny savage  
Full wroth our comrades grew—  
Baltasar de Gallegos  
His heavy weapon drew,  
And dealt the boaster such a stroke  
As clave his body through.

Then rushed the swart Mobilians  
Like hornets from their nest;  
Against our bristling lances  
Was bared each savage breast;  
With arrow-head and club and stone,  
Upon our band they prest.

"Retreat in steady order!  
But slay them as ye go!"  
Exclaimed the brave DeSoto,  
And with each word, a blow  
That sent a savage soul to doom,  
He dealt upon the foe.

"Strike well who would our honor  
From spot or tarnish save!  
Strike down the haughty Pagan,  
The infidel and slave!  
Saint Mary Mother sits above,  
And smiles upon the brave.

"Strike! all my gallant comrades!  
Strike! gentlemen of Spain!  
Upon the traitor wretches  
Your deadly anger rain,  
Or never to your native land  
Return in pride again!"

Then hosts of angry foemen  
We fiercely kept at bay,  
Through living walls of Pagans  
We cut our bloody way,  
And though by thousands round they swarmed,  
We kept our firm array.

At length they feared to follow;  
We stood upon the plain,  
And dressed our shattered columns;  
When, slacking bridle rein,  
DeSoto, wounded as he was,  
Led to the charge again.

For now our gallant horsemen  
Their steeds again had found  
That had been fastly tethered  
Upon the trees around,  
Though some of them by arrows slain,  
Lay stretched upon the ground.

And as the riders mounted,  
The foe in joyous tones,  
Gave vent to shouts of triumph,  
And hurled a shower of stones;  
But soon the shouts were changed to wails,  
The cries of joy to moans.

Down on the scared Mobilians  
The furious rush was led;  
Down fell the howling victims  
Beneath the horses' tread;  
And angered chargers trod alike  
On dying and on dead.

Back to the wooden ramparts,  
With cut and thrust and blow,  
We drove the panting savage,  
The very walls below,  
Till those above upon our heads  
Hugh rocks began to throw.



Whenever we retreated  
The swarming foemen came  
Their wild and matchless courage  
Put even ours to shame—  
Rushing upon our lances' points,  
And arquebuses' flame.

Three weary hours we found them  
And often each gave way;  
Three weary hours, uncertain  
The fortunes of the day  
And ever where they fiercest fought  
DeSoto led the fray.

Baltasar de Gallegos  
Right well displayed his might;  
His sword fell ever fatal,  
Death rode its flash of light;  
And where his horse's head was turned  
The foe gave way in fright.

At length before our daring  
The Pagans had to yield,  
And in their stout inclosure  
They sought to find a shield,  
And left us wearied with our toil,  
The masters of the field.

Now worn and spent and weary,  
Our force was scattered round,  
Some seeking for their comrades,  
Some seated on the ground,  
When sudden fell upon our ears  
A single trumpet's sound.

Up, ready for the storming!  
That speaks Moscoso near;  
He comes with stainless sabre,  
He comes with spotless spear;  
But stains of blood and spots of gore  
Await his weapons here.\*

---

\* Jaun de Moscoso, who was camp-master, was some distance in the rear when the fight commenced, and came up with eight hundred men at the crisis described in the verse.

Soon formed in four divisions,  
Around the order goes—  
“To front with battle-axes!  
No moment for repose—  
At signal of an arquebus,  
Rain on the gates your blows.”

Not long that fearful crashing,  
The gates in splinters fall;  
And some, though sorely wounded,  
Climb o'er the crowded wall;  
Nor rampart's height can keep them back,  
No danger can appall.

Then readily rained the carnage;  
None asked for quarter there;  
Men fought with all the fury  
Born of a wild despair;  
And shrieks and groans and yells of hate  
Were mingled in the air:

Four times they backward beat us,  
Four times our force returned;  
We quenched in bloody torrents  
The fire that in us burned;  
We slew who fought, and those who knelt  
With stroke of sword we spurned.

And what are these new forces  
With long, black, streaming hair?  
They are the singing maidens  
Who met us in the square;  
And now they spring upon our ranks,  
Like she-wolves from their lair.

Their sex no shield to save them,  
Their youth no weapon stayed;  
DeSoto with his falchion,  
A lane amid them made,  
And in the skulls of blooming girls  
Sank battle-axe and blade.

Forth came a winged arrow  
And struck our leader's thigh;  
The man who sent it shouted,  
And looked to see him die;  
The wound but made the tide of rage  
Run twice as fierce and high.\*

Then cried our stout camp-master,  
"The night is coming down;  
Already twilight darkness  
Is casting shadows brown;  
Who would not lack for light on strife  
If once we burned the town."

With that we fired the houses;  
The ranks before us broke;  
The fugitives we followed,  
And dealt them many a stroke,  
While round us rose the crackling flame,  
And o'er us hung the smoke.

And what with flames around them,  
And what with smoke o'erhead,  
And what with cuts of sabre,  
And what with horses tread,  
And what with lance and arquebus,  
The town was filled with dead.

Six thousand of the foemen  
Upon that day were slain,  
Including those who fought us  
Outside upon the plain—  
Six thousand of the foemen fell,  
And eighty two of Spain.\*\*

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\* DeSoto, finding he could not extract the arrow, continued the fight standing in his stirrups.

\*\* Among the dead were DeSoto's nephew and his nephew-in-law, with others of distinction. All the medicines having been brought into town and consumed in the flames, and all the surgeons but one having been slain, the sufferings of the wounded were very great.

Not one of us unwounded  
Came from the fearful fray;  
And when the fight was over,  
And scattered round we lay,  
Some sixteen hundred wounds we bore  
As tokens of the day.

And through that weary darkness,  
And all that dreary night,  
We lay in bitter anguish,  
But never mourned our plight,  
Although we watched with eagerness  
To see the morning light.

And when the early dawning  
Had marked the sky with red,  
We saw the Moloch incense  
Rise slowly overhead  
From smoking ruins and the heaps  
Of charred and mangled dead.

I knew the slain were Pagans,  
While we in Christ were free,  
And yet it seemed that moment  
A spirit said to me  
"Henceforth be doomed while life remains  
This sight of fear to see."

And ever since that downing  
Which closed the night away,  
I wake to see the corpses  
That thus before me lay;  
And this is why in cloistered cell  
I wait my latter day.

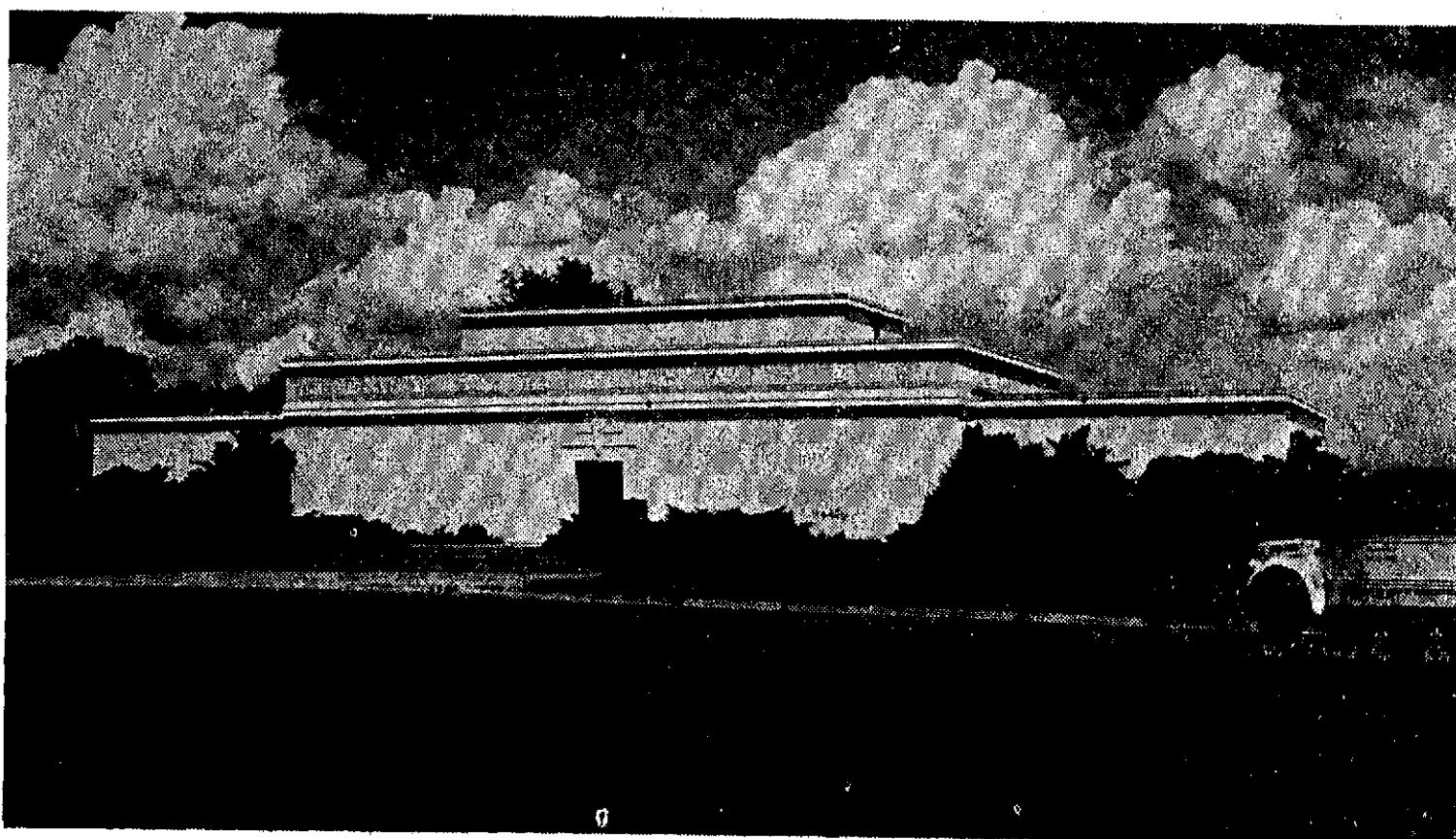
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MONTHLY MAGAZINE, VOL. 19 (June to Nov. 1859).

Elizabeth Winston Sheehan

## HISTORIC SPOTS IN HALE COUNTY

By Mrs. Jeff J. Powers, Moundville, Ala.

My County, Hale, has the distinction of possessing the most ancient historic spot in Alabama! Mound State Monument (or Mound State Park as it is sometimes called) is the site of the oldest civilization in our state. Here, the Moundbuilders, with very primitive tools, built the huge earthen mounds, which have withstood the ravages of time and weather for hundreds (scientists say thousands) of years. In the last decade, a group of scientists, backed by progressive-minded business men and our government, have made numerous excavations in and around these mounds. Their findings, artifacts, burials, and house locations, have turned back the pages of history as lived by Alabama's first pioneers. Besides beginning excavations, these men of science have called in expert help in restoring the contour of the Mounds, constructing drives through the park, and building lakes where they were in Moundbuilder days. They also erected several splendid buildings that were necessary to house the artifacts and the business of preserving and displaying this ancient civilization. Truly, Hale County is unique in historic value!



Moundville Indian Museum.

In addition to this site of ancient historic interest, Hale County has several interesting spots of ante-bellum date:

1. "Magnolia Grove", a "befo-de-war" brick mansion where Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Merrimac fame, was born and raised.
2. Southern University, an old church college founded before the War Between the States by wealthy Methodist philanthropists. This old college, which was merged some years ago with Birmingham College, to form Birmingham-Southern, stands as a memorial to hundreds of Alabama's most distinguished citizens—not only ministers, but also prominent professional men, business men, planters, and some governors and members of Congress, who were trained in its halls and classrooms.
3. Several old churches in Hale County date back to the ante-bellum period, among these are—

Carthage Presbyterian, at Moundville, Alabama.

Mt. Hermon Methodist, at Mount Hermon, Alabama.

Five-Mile Baptist, at Mt. Hebron, (here the first company of Hale County soldiers gathered to leave for the battlefields of the Civil War.

St. Pauls Episcopal, at Greensboro, Alabama

St. Andrews Episcopal, at Prairieville, Alabama

4. Hale County also has several "ghost" sites—location where towns or places once flourished in bygone days, and then vanished, leaving very little trace of their former activity. One of these was Green Springs, where Professor Henry Tutwiler, (Miss Julia's father) conducted a famous boys school during and after the Civil War. It was located near Havana, in the central part of the country. Only a few brick, nearly covered with wild vines and undergrowth, are left to show the place where the boys of the '60s learned not only English, math, history, and other studies, but received from a great teacher, a philosophy of life which fitted them for gracious and refined living.

Another ghost site is found near Sawyerville, on the banks of the Warrior river. Here, Erie, once flourished as a thriving river town. Now only scattered piles of bricks are left to show where some of Hale County's early citizens "lived, and moved, and had their being".

Hollow Square, also near Sawyerville is another "has been" location. It was never as large as Erie, but it was a small community where several planters lived. A small graveyard is all that remains now.

Arcola, in the very southern-most end of the county, and on the banks of the Warrior river, was once laid off for a town by the "Vine and Olive Company" settlers who has migrated from the Demopolis group, for some reason, though, the town never did attain the proportions that its founders planned, and even the plantation owners gradually left that section for Greensboro or other towns. Today, all that remains of Archola, is the handsome old Hatch Mansion, (which has passed into the hands of out-of-state owners), and the old Strudwick graveyard, where on fallen gravestones, one may read the names of those who once dreamed of a South Hale River Town.

All of these historic spots in Hale County have been visited by the Hale County Historical Society, which is endeavoring not only to keep alive in the minds of its people the past history of Hale County, but also to secure and preserve, wherever possible, records which will keep for the future generations, the story of an age unexcelled in the art of gracious living.



## ANNEXATION OF WEST FLORIDA PROPOSED

The annexation of a part of what is the present State of Florida to Mississippi and later to Alabama, constituted a very controversial question from Alabama's Territorial period, 1817 until 1901. During the former period a petition was made to Congress by certain citizens in South Alabama opposing the request of the newly formed State of Mississippi to annex "West Florida" to that State. The petition of the Alabamians to Congress was dated at Fort Stoddert, November 12, 1817, and signed by Judge Harry Toulmin, a distinguished lawyer and jurist. The petition and following facts about the agitation of the subject through the years is reproduced here principally to furnish the students of history of the Counties concerned, namely, Clarke, Monroe, Washington, Mobile and Baldwin, with the names of a number of prominent citizens of those Counties who were active in public affairs more than a century and a quarter ago.

The Governor of Alabama was requested by the Legislature of 1901, to appoint a commission of three members to confer with a like commission on the part of Florida, to provide for the annexation to Alabama of that part of Florida known as "West Florida".<sup>1</sup> The Commission was empowered to do and perform all acts requisite and necessary to perfect and consummate an agreement of cession but no such agreement was to be binding until ratified by the Legislature of Alabama and approved by the Governor. The territory proposed to be annexed was described as: "All that said territory and jurisdiction now held by the State of Florida in and to and over that portion of the territory of the State of Florida lying and being west of the thread of the Chattahoochee and Appalachicola Rivers and west of the line running due south from the thread of the mouth of the Appalachicola River, bending west so as to pass between the islands of St. George and St. Vincent, known and called West Florida."

In accordance with the authority thus conferred, Governor William D. Jelks appointed William L. Martin, Richard C. Jones and Samuel Blackwell as commissioners. So far as known, how-

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<sup>1</sup>History of Alabama, by Thomas M. Owen.

ever, the commission never qualified nor organized and all are now deceased.

The foregoing action of the Legislature was not the first effort made to annex West Florida to Alabama. In 1811 the inhabitants of West Florida petitioned Congress to be incorporated into the Mississippi Territory. Later the Constitutional Convention of Alabama, 1819, memorialized Congress to embrace all of West Florida in the new State; and the preamble to the Constitution was so phrased as to permit "such enlargement as may be made by law in consequence of any cession of territory by the United States or either of them." In 1861 the Alabama Legislature adopted a resolution proposing to the State of Florida that it cede West Florida to the State of Alabama, and authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to conduct the negotiations. Judge Goppa T. Yelverton, of Coffee County, was appointed commissioner, but after a conference he failed to obtain the consent of the Florida State Governor, to the cession. Nothing further was done in that direction until after the close of the War Between the States.

On December 30, 1868, the Legislature reopened negotiations by the adoption of another joint resolution authorizing and directing the Governor "To negotiate with the State Governor of Florida, for the annexation to the State of Alabama, of that portion of Florida lying west of the Chattahoochee River." Governor William H. Smith, one of Alabama's Reconstruction Republican Governor's, appointed a commission of three members to negotiate the transfer of West Florida to Alabama. The committee carried out its instructions with an attempted negotiation with Florida. The Governor of that State in 1869, appointed three commissioners to go to Montgomery as "the duly accredited agents of Florida to negotiate for the transfer." The commissioners arrived in May and a tentative agreement of cession was signed. The consideration for the transfer of West Florida was to be the payment by Alabama of \$1,000,000.00 in 8%, 30 year bonds, and the payment in money of the solvent taxes unpaid in the district at the time of actual transfer. The Governor at once approved this contract but professed to consider the price agreed upon more than the State "under all the circumstances of the case," ought to pay.

The publication of the agreement precipitated considerable discussion in both States. The West Florida people generally were favorable but in Alabama opinion was divided. Some of the more influential newspapers not only opposed the plan, but openly ridiculed it. On November 2, 1869, an election was held in seven or eight Counties in Florida, comprising the territory proposed to be added. The proposal for annexation was approved by the Florida Counties concerned. Governor Smith transmitted the agreement to the General Assembly in November, and later officially informed it of the result of the West Florida election. A joint Resolution was introduced, ratifying the agreement and calling upon Alabama's Representatives and Senators in Congress to obtain the assent of that body to its consumation. In 1870-71 the House of Representatives of Congress adopted a Resolution favoring the annexation, but it failed in the Senate. The agitation rested until 1873 when it was revived and another Act was passed providing for annexation, following closely the plan of 1869. This action met with no encouragement on the part of the Florida authorities, and the matter thereupon appears to have been dropped. No further official action seems to have been taken until the passage of the Act of March 4, 1901, referred to above. Editor.

## PETITION

*[Western Boundary Limits]*

From the citizens of the counties of Clarke, Monroe, Washington, Mobile, and Baldwin. in the Alabama Territory. October, 1817.

DECEMBER 30, 1817.

Referred to the select committee, appointed on the 17th instant, on a memorial of the Mississippi Convention, relating to an extension of the limits of that state

Fort Stoddert, November 12th 1817.

DEAR SIR,

I do not know whether I can sufficiently acquit myself of a charge of intrusion in behalf of the people of the Alabama Territory, I venture to lay before you the petition which accompanies this letter, and to solicit in their name, your attention to the prayer of it. The measure which we are informed has been adopted on the Mississippi, of applying to Congress for an extension of the limits of the new states has created, as far as my knowledge extends, an universal alarm in the Alabama Territory. Our citizens wish, if possible, to ward off a blow so threatening to the best interests of the country. It is with this view that the petition which accompanies this letter has been prepared and signed, and as it is founded on principles which we flatter ourselves will meet with your cordial approbation, we are sanguine in the hope that you will give it your support. Did its merits depend on a mere party question, or were it intended to promote mere local interests, I should hesitate more than I do in soliciting your patronage. But I cannot help believing that the question, whether a portion of the American people can without their own consent be added to one of the states, and made subject to a form of government which they had no agency in establishing, is one of primary and radical importance, and in fact, more fundamental than any article of the federal constitution.

Were the affirmative maintained, I know not where we should look for the legitimate basis of the American revolution; and should only have to lament the propensity of even republican governments when once organized and firmly fixed, to adopt the

principles of their detested system from which they had revolted.

The American states, when British provinces, maintained, that legitimate government could emanate only from the consent of the governed. This doctrine was the pillar of the revolution. Is it possible then, that the same states can maintain, that American provinces may have a permanent form of government provided for them without their consent, or be transferred to new proprietors like a flock of sheep?

To my mind the idea seems so completely at war with the principles of our constitution and national existence, that I should not have admitted the possibility of its ever being adopted by an American legislature, did not the affair of adding a part of West Florida to Louisiana, seem to cast some shade over our political consistency. I have not at hand the debates which took place on that occasion.

I think that some stress must have been laid on the consent and wishes of the people of West Florida on the occasion, and some, perhaps on their being a part of Louisiana as ceded by the French, and therefore entitled to the same form of government. If Congress did right on that occasion, it is well. They cannot do right now in the same way; for the people of the Alabama territory do not consent. They revolt at the idea of being united to the Mississippi state, unless the whole Alabama territory could be united to it; and even then they would like to have something to say about the constitution they are to live under, and something about the men who should administer the constitution.

No one who is not personally acquainted, and indeed intimately acquainted with it, and who has not paid some attention to its local interests, and the probable rivalry which may exist between two great channels of trade from the western country to the Gulf of Mexico, and the contempt and indifference which has always been discovered towards the subordinate channel; no one, I say, who has not thought of these things could account for the solicitude we feel to avoid the proposed annexation of a part of this country to the new state. But we do not rely on this view of the subject, because we believe that general principles are with us, and that some of the most sacred maxims of the

American government, are so clearly repugnant, to the measure, that they must be considered as dead on its adoption.

But confidentially as I speak, I am not sure that you, sir, may have different impressions. Views of the subject may have impressed your mind, to which I am a stranger. You may therefore be hostile to our petition. I speak, however, of a mere possibility, for I cannot think it probable. If, however, it be so, I pray you still in justice to us, to have it presented.

We have no delegate. We can have none in time to meet the question. We hear nothing of our governor. He must convene the legislature before a delegate can be chosen, and it will be some time after the governor arrives, that the members of the legislature can be notified to assemble.

We can do nothing, but by petition, and we trust our petition will be heard. I have the honor to be, with much esteem,

Dear sir,

Yours, very respectfully,

H. TOULMIN.

To the honorable the Congress of the United States, the humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants, of the Alabama Territory, residing near the waters of the Mobile,

**Respectfully Sheweth:**

That your petitioners have heard with the most serious alarm, that applications are about to be made to your honorable body by the new state of the Mississippi, for an extension of the boundaries of the said state so as to include at least the whole of the settlements on the western side of the Mobile and Tombigby rivers.

Your petitioners view this proposed transfer of freemen, like the vassals of European potentates, from one sovereignty to another, as so repugnant to justice and so completely hostile to the principles of republican America, that they persuade them-

selves it will receive from the representatives of the people of the United States, a prompt and indignant rejection.

That venerable instrument, the declaration of Independence, hath established the sacred maxim that "all men are equal"—and that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." But what equality of rights would exist, if the people of the Alabama territory were to be bound down by a form of government instituted without their co-operation by the people of the state of Mississippi?

What equality could they boast of when they found themselves subjected to the control of governors, and bound by the ties of allegiance to a government, without having previously had the smallest agency in the choice of the one or the organization of the other?

If the just powers of a government can be derived only from the consent of the governed, your petitioners have certainly a right to expect that their inclinations will be consulted, and that some means will be provided by which their consent may be manifested, before they are entangled in the ties of allegiance to a new sovereignty. They have indeed a right to expect more than this. They are as much entitled as their brethren of the Mississippi to have a voice in determining the previous question submitted to the convention, whether it be expedient to form a partial state out of the Mississippi territory? The voice of your petitioners has been decidedly against that measure. But it has been adopted, and they submit. But they cannot submit in silence to the doctrine, that after its adoption, they are liable to be bound like a band of captive slaves to the chariot wheels of a triumphant majority. They are not the inhabitants of a province acquired by conquest, or by purchase from a foreign power. They claim the rights of original citizens of the United States. The Alabama territory is, for the most part, a portion of the state of Georgia, one of the old thirteen confederated sovereignties: it is entitled by a solemn compact with the state of Georgia to admission into the union when its population shall be sufficient, on "an equal footing," with the original states, in all respects whatever, with liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government." But what will become of these privileges if the people of the territory can be transferred in parcels to the adjacent states? and how dishonorably will the national faith



be violated, if your petitioners are stripped of that right of forming their own constitution, which they are as much entitled to, as any of the original parties to the federal compact!

Your petitioners humbly conceive that the reasons which they have suggested must be conclusive with your honorable body, against any extension of the territorial limits of the state of Mississippi: but there are various considerations which induce your petitioners to be immoveably hostile to the measure.

1. It will retard the admission of the Alabama territory into the Union as an independent state and will considerably augment the burdens of the government, when it is admitted.

2. Considering the actual situation of the country, and the state of its population, the dividing line proposed to be established between the state of Mississippi and the Alabama territory, is the most unnatural one that could possibly be devised. It is true that in a country where the population is regularly scattered over the whole surface of it, a river may be regarded as a natural bundary. But in a country where the population is confined to the vicinity of the water courses, and the whole face of the territory besides is a wide wasts, a river especially if it be only of a second rate in point of magnitude, it becomes the most inconvenient and unnatural bundary imaginable. Such a boundary separates neighbors.

It places under different governments, those who are in habits of daily intercourse. It facilitates the evasion of both civil and criminal process, and multiplies the means of rendering the laws a laughing stock to the lawless. Under the cricumstances in which your petitioners are placed, it will frequently separate one part of a family from the other, and leave the plantation of a citizen in one state and his mansion house in another.

And what would be gained to compensate for these inconveniences? Nothing, but the saving of the expense of running one additional line through a country where hundreds of thousands are already run under the authority of the national government.

3. If your petitioners have been accurately informed, one of the most impressive considerations which induced the late



Congress to divide the Mississippi territory, was the danger of a collision of interests between the two great communities living adjacent to the Mississippi, and to the waters of the Mobile.

A future want of harmony in the counsels of the new government, and perpetual feuds among the people, were anticipated as the natural result of such a collision. But the proposed alteration in the boundary line will renew and augment those very dangers which the division was meant to guard against.

The only difference to be perceived is that with the limits now contemplated by the Mississippi people; the result of every struggle between the two communities will be, that the people of the Mobile will be made to pass under the yoke.

4. The rivers Tombigby and Mobile are formed by nature to be one great channel of intercourse between the western states and the Gulf of Mexico. This channel ought to be subject to the regulations of a single sovereignty.

It should be under the superintendence of a legislature, which will not only be sensible of its importance, but feel an interest in promoting its utility and affording to nature all the needful succors of art.

But will such an interest be felt by a legislature, of which a majority of members will be elected by the inhabitants of a country adjacent to a rival channel of commercial intercourse? It cannot be expected. The Alabama territory as it now stands, possesses an identity of interest, as complete as any state of equal extent in the American confederacy. Whether the people are stationed on the Tombigby or Alabama, on the Mobile or the Tennessee, they are all deeply interested in bringing to perfection the same channel of trade and commerce. But if you divide them, if you connect one portion of them to the Mississippi, and leave the other portion of them to themselves, you paralyze their energies, and drop a cloud over their fair prospects of future prosperity. The general interest of the Union, call for the highest possible improvement of every part of it; and the Congress of the United States will watch with the most sedulous jealousy against every measure calculated to obstruct or retard it.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly and respectfully hope that no proposition for making any encroachments on the Alabama territory, will receive any countenance from your honorable body.

H. Newman  
John G. Creagh  
William Lafton  
William Coate  
John Scarborough  
Joel Langham  
James Furlow  
James Green  
Daniel B. Ripley  
Lewis Mitchell  
James Waldrom  
Jesse Piegh  
Stephen Brown  
Walter Malry  
James Caller  
Robert Lewis  
Reuben Saffold  
Neal Smith  
William B. Patton  
R. W. Servy  
Edward M. Jolly  
Elijah M. Ross  
Robert Caller  
J. Slator  
Robert H. Phillips  
John Wilson  
John Rhoads  
Wm. Coleman  
Darling Perry  
John D. Curtis  
Samuel Etheridge  
John Johnson  
Moses Hill  
John Glass  
Isaac Pugh  
Jesse B. Irvine  
James Daniel

Mark Hays  
Wm. Hays  
David Smith  
Sn Barran  
Wm. Barran  
Samuel Wilson  
Mark Norwood  
Warham Easley  
Elijah Pergh  
Starling Hill  
Alexander M'Grew  
Benjamin Clements  
Jonah Mott  
James Lawney  
Lewis Henderson  
Jesse Deed  
Thomas Cox  
B. Hatch  
James Yord  
Zadock Adair  
David Taylor  
John M'Grew  
John H. M'Connell  
Henery L. Riveire  
Samuel Dale  
James Dellet  
James Young  
John Bagby  
J. B. Vaughan  
Demprey Winbourn  
James Morgan, Jr.  
James B. M'Connell  
Elias Massey  
William Cato  
John S. Vaughan  
Josiah Fletcher  
James Edwards

Wiley Kitchens  
Thomas W. Gill  
W. F. Ware  
Wm. Hopwell  
Lewis Alexander  
William Coon  
Abel Farrar  
Wm. Onail  
J. C. Houston  
Richard Bradford  
James Steuard  
James Snoden  
Samuel T. Owens  
Morris Guien  
John M. Cants  
J. W. Flin  
Wm. Oliver  
John Files  
James Young  
John Bell  
B. P. Whitlow  
Aron Matthews  
John Silvy  
Wm. Duke  
J. W. Williamson  
Moses Strahan  
L. W. Mason  
J. Irvine  
Samuel Howe  
M. H. Rivers  
John O'Garne  
Peter Randon  
Wm. Tarlton  
Matthew Averet  
John Riordan  
Zach M'Goutt  
Wm. Robison  
Wm. Simmons  
Wm. Roben Caat  
Samuel Gainer  
Joshua Kellen

Jesse Whatley  
James Howard  
William Flinn  
L. Roberts  
Robert Henderson  
Dunkin Henderson  
William Edwards  
Wilson Dickson  
John Campbell  
Thomas Miller  
James Risher  
James M'Ree  
John Pippins  
Peter Coper  
Thomas Loper  
William Pippin  
Elijah Lloyd  
Wm. Perre  
J. G. Lindsey  
Josiah Fletcher  
Samuel S. Steele  
Nelson Campbell  
Solomon Evans  
Daniel Davis  
Moses Gordon  
George Moore  
S. Reed  
Samuel Davis  
Charles Crawford  
Laurence Wood  
Clabon Harris  
William Mason  
Absalom Joper  
Vardy Jolly  
Tion Thrower  
John Cook, Jr.  
A. P. Rea  
Isaac Mallet  
Wm. James  
Thomas Mendenhall  
George Qoutes

William Morgan  
Willis Sturdaant  
James D. Steele  
John Homley  
Thomas Housley  
A. Sanders  
Harrison Young  
Caleb Touchston  
Branson Barlow  
James Album  
John Harman  
George Shirley  
Elijah J. Whatley  
S. J. Whatley  
Samuel Downs  
Clark Carter  
William Nicclesdona  
William N. Downy  
Alexander Autry  
William Autry  
Thomas Newman  
William Martin  
Mortieu Baldwin  
Archibald Colvill  
Solomon Stewart  
John Farrington  
Moses Bishop  
John Hicks  
George W. Stevenson  
Thornton Stone  
A. Ward  
N. Shoekufer  
D. I. Shoekufer  
John R. Cotten  
John Bell  
John Cox  
Samuel Stivers  
Littleberr J. Newsem  
John Smith  
Andrew Henshaw  
John Bradford  
Thomas Rhodes

Thomas Murray  
John Bagby  
Absalom Reed  
Archibald M'Roe  
James Earle  
Elisha Tervin  
Thomas Jones  
Noah Roberts  
L. J. Alston  
William Shaw  
S. W. Johnson  
James Welsh  
John Marre  
John Varnor  
A. H. Philips  
Jesse Denson  
Peter Cartwright  
John Kaen  
John Hambey  
Joseph Young  
Alexander M'Grew  
Job Sprenger  
Job Sprenger  
William Gough  
Levin Hanesworth  
Joseph Lang  
Joseph Koen  
William Ross  
Christopher Vandevendor  
James Carsan  
Walker Bailey  
Lewis Cram  
Moses Elison  
Gardner Holcam  
David Williams  
Isaac Denson  
Nathaniel Denson  
James Denson  
Joseph Denson  
James Hall  
Matthew Shaw  
Josiah Chambey

Michael Stinson  
 William Godfrey  
 William Thornton  
 David Raglin  
 Linsey M'Cary  
 Miley Asby  
 James Rogers  
 Jesse Denson, Jr.  
 Alexander Faith  
 Charles Wells  
 John Harris  
 James Mills  
 Martin Wells  
 John Curry  
 Drury C. Wilkenson  
 J. D. Listen  
 M. F. Everitt  
 John K. Irby  
 John Minchen  
 George Fisher  
 S. J. Price  
 Isaac Jordan  
 James Moore  
 James Renfro  
 John Baird  
 Willi M'Millan  
 John Hays  
 James A. Wilson  
 Richard B. Glover  
 Jeramiah Craven  
 John Pickering  
 Aaron Pickering  
 James Lareghaer  
 William Henry  
 Joseph Hainsworth  
 William Powell  
 Thomas May  
 J. G. Lyon  
 Eli More  
 John Curney  
 Zebdee Tentry  
 Henry Prine

Lewis Cato  
 Henry Arrington  
 J. S. Stoker  
 William H. Sewall  
 John Baker  
 Joel Heard  
 Thomas Eastin  
 David Johnson  
 John Johnston, Sen.  
 Francis Bagkin  
 William Yates  
 John Johnston, Jr.  
 Green B. Chany  
 Hiram Merston  
 Martin Waddy  
 Thomas Satashill  
 John M'Carty  
 John M'Crary  
 James H. Chambers  
 John F. Sausaman  
 Lewis Sewill  
 George S. Gaines  
 John Gilmon, Sne.  
 Z. Landrum  
 William Mosley  
 Elias Coonsiye  
 H. Bright  
 Densey Koker  
 Henry Atchison  
 Samuel Elison  
 James Grimes  
 James Bedwell  
 Wiley Curry  
 David Rudden  
 Elias Stinson  
 Richard Wormack  
 Joseph Thampson  
 James Thamson  
 Joseph Thampson  
 Thomas Thampson  
 John E. Parish  
 James Magoffin

Samuel Grarsin  
Bryernt Koker  
Jacob M'Carty  
A. Wells  
William M'Donald  
William Wormack  
George Grimes  
Haydon Wells  
Nevin Culbraith  
Joseph M'Carty  
John Clark  
Mordica Kelly  
Henry Nail  
Alford Haley  
James Fair  
Thomas Moore  
Thomas Kirk  
Moses Gague  
Richard Clark  
Norman M'Leod  
R. G. Hadner  
William Ross  
James L. Philips  
M. C. Sexson  
Lawrence Timin  
Squire Grayson  
L. G. Gilbert  
Moses Griffin  
John Phillips  
Gibson Moore  
A. S. Lipscomb  
William Bowling  
J. X. Grew  
A. Myers  
James Chandler  
Jediah Pace  
Joseph Jarvis  
John Griffin  
Mathew Hicks  
Mark White  
William Rase  
John Morgan

David White  
John Herkham  
Abraham Rutledge  
Jesse B. Landrum  
James Daffin  
Jonah Rogers  
Austin Keerg  
James Dewitt, Sen.  
Joseph Dewith  
Henry Kay  
Jeshua Green  
William Pearkd  
Isaac Jackson  
Thomas Cox  
Matthew Cox  
Andrew White  
John Gallaway  
James Green  
B. King  
Josiah Wells  
William P. Wills  
James Reed  
William Jolly  
James Barran  
A. Rutchlodge  
William Bolalar  
J. Bollar  
Westley Boalar  
Green M'Kensey  
Jesse Kellby  
Brundel Curtis  
Thomas Prothro  
William Dodridge  
James Spikes  
Jonas Spikes  
Sampson Spikes  
John Spikes  
Richard Dede  
Edward Bazer  
Mathias Walker  
Thomas Waite  
James Caller

Stephen Evans  
 Thomas M. Brumby  
 Daniel Campbell  
 John Martin  
 Charles Phillips  
 John Phillips  
 Richard Dadd  
 Robert Pugh  
 John MacDonald  
 Ellington Evans  
 John M'Kinney  
 Berryman H. Lofter  
 B. Gray  
 Green Hill  
 William Bryan  
 G. R. Kennenley  
 Vincent Harrison  
 John Anderson  
 W. Beall  
 James May  
 John Deane, Sen.  
 John Deane, Jr.  
 Robert Lee  
 William Wilson  
 Matthew Wilson  
 Thomas Langham  
 S. Hammond  
 John George  
 L. Hammond  
 M. Hammond  
 S. Hammond  
 J. Hammond  
 — Westbrook  
 Wiley Huckby  
 G. W. Caller  
 Benjamin Curtis  
 Isaiah Wilson  
 G. W. Creagh  
 S. Westbrook  
 James Smith  
 John Cragar  
 Pernal Warker

John Linch  
 Aver Landham  
 John Landham  
 John Kelley  
 Noah Duddridge  
 Thomas Heator  
 Samuel Williams  
 Edward Smith  
 Josiah Jones  
 William Landrum  
 Josiah Green  
 William Bird  
 Frederick Scarborough  
 William A. Robinson  
 James Kul  
 H. W. Taylor  
 John Millglad  
 George Lawney  
 William Mewleydad  
 John Cox  
 William Tait  
 Stephen Grice  
 Bartlet Brown  
 David Childres  
 John D. Sorry  
 Michael Surest  
 John Reid  
 Robert White  
 Lewis Nabors  
 William Johnson  
 A. Quinnelly  
 John M'Grew  
 Robert Harrison  
 Clak M'Grew  
 William M'Grew, Sen.  
 William M'Grew, Jr.  
 Alexander M'Grew  
 Alexander Kilpatrick  
 Neespit M'Grew  
 Blenderbush Curtis  
 Middleton Harrison  
 Benjaman Rogers

Alexander MacDaniel  
John Cox  
John Lawery  
William Lawery  
Richard W. Hall  
Thomas Lowery  
Andrew Lowery  
Benjamin Delock  
John C. Parson  
V. S. Alexander  
J. S. Browning  
Charles Nabours  
David Phillips  
James Steafe  
Green D. Caller  
George P. Denis  
L. Charles Ray  
James Bay  
Hall Ray  
John Stalk  
James Deceit, Jr.  
Blasingan Johnson  
George Onry  
William Curtis  
S. Nabors  
P. F. Crawl  
Reason Pew  
William H. Robertson  
Bado Adams  
Francis Girard  
M. Silavar  
G. B. Carven  
J. Jourdan  
M. M. Fingey  
J. S. Patten  
James Sweet

J. W. C. Fleming  
J. Whitehead  
J. P. Smith  
Aaron Barlow  
George Wadruff  
Noah Adams  
J. M'Candless  
P. H. Hobart  
William Hall  
Walter Bourke  
Carman Frazer  
John Bolton  
Gerald Byrne  
William Pollard  
Daniel Salby  
Diego M'Coy  
M. Perrault  
James Wilson  
Samuel Acre  
Henry V. Chamberlain  
Benjamin Dworoca  
J. P. Viennede  
Daniel Duval  
Louis Dolives  
S. H. Ganow  
H. W. Fisher  
Alvan Robeshow  
George Gullett  
John Eades  
Charles Hall  
Cyrus Libley  
Thomas M. Mervin  
Thomas W. Daily  
Nicholas Weeks  
Richard Weekley  
Henry Toulmin



## THE PEEL CONFEDERATE LETTERS

Edited by Hugh Buckner Johnston

(So much valuable history is found in old letters that the following contributions by Mr. Johnston, consisting of letters written by two brothers in the Confederate troops from Alabama, B. J. Peel and E. W. Peel, are of great interest. They served with other Alabama boys, apparently mostly from the general vicinity of Coosa and Elmore Counties. Editor.)

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Memphis, Tenn. Sept. 26, [1861]

Dear Father and Mother,<sup>1</sup>

I drop you a few lines which leave me in tolerable health and. I hope, will reach you and family all in good health. For the change of diet, atmosphere, and water the most of the company have had a touch of the diarrhoea, but they are getting over that and are all, I believe, on foot this morning.

I shall not dive into a detail of news, for you have more there, I guess, than we have here. Lieutenant Mennefee<sup>2</sup> is going back

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<sup>1</sup>Elisha Woodward Peel, son of John Jossey Peele and wife Elizabeth Woodard, was born on February 20, 1812, in Edgecombe (now Wilson) County, North Carolina, and died in Alabama on December 27, 1900. On February 26, 1832, he left for Troup County, Georgia, where he married Martha Warren Evans, daughter of Britton Warren Evans, on December 17, 1835. She was born on May 10, 1816, and died on July 21, 1888. The Peel family left for Coosa County, Alabama, on December 25, 1844, and bought the plantation on which they continued to reside after the formation of Elmore County on February 15, 1866. At the outbreak of the War between the States, they were operating six plows and owned twelve slaves, four hundred acres of land, and other property, with a total valuation in excess of \$22,000.00.

<sup>2</sup>According to the records of the War Department, in the National Department of Archives building in Washington, 1st Lt. James T. Menefee enlisted for a term of one year on September 9, 1861, in Company C, 4th Confederate Infantry (1st Regiment of Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi Infantry). He was then thirty years of age. On April 8, 1862, he surrendered at Island No. 10; he was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, on April 13th, and was confined in Johnson's Island Prison on May 1st. On September 1, 1862, he was sent to Vicksburg for exchange.

home near Tuskegee on business for the Company. We are going to prepare for going into winter quarters and thought it best to prepare in good time, but where it will be I know not. The Capt.<sup>3</sup> has requested us all to write to our friends, Mothers, Sisters, and Sweethearts to prepare and send us some flannel shirts and drawers, jeans pants and coat, brown color preferred; but a grayish, such as the pants that I carried, will suit very well. The coat and vest that I sent back will suit. The shirt that you sent me by Wm. Ingram<sup>4</sup> will do me, I reckon: but if I didn't send it back I lost it. You can put my watch in the middle of a bunch of clothes and send it; I thought I would have no use for it, but I need it very much. He also says if there can be any blankets raised to send them along, too, but if you have no coarse one, send that fine one. This letter is for B. F. Kelley<sup>5</sup> and J. C. Sayers,<sup>6</sup> so you must let them know what is wanting as soon as you receive it, as one letter will answer for us all.

Tell some of the girls they must make me a concern<sup>7</sup> to slip on my head to sleep in, and fix a draw-string in it, or get an India rubber cord to reach half around, which will be an ex-

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<sup>3</sup>J. W. Rush, aged twenty-eight, was appointed for one year at Memphis on September 9, 1861, as Captain of Company C, 4th Confederate Infantry Regiment. On November 15, 1861, he was placed on detached duty at Fort Pillow. He was captured at Island No. 10 on April 8, 1862, received at Camp Chase on April 13th, transferred to Johnson's Island (at Sandusky, Ohio) on April 26th, sent to Vicksburg on September 1st, and exchanged at Aiken's Landing on November 10th.

<sup>4</sup>William Ingraham, aged twenty-three, enlisted for one year at Memphis on September 9, 1861, in Company C, 4th Confederate Infantry Regiment. He was five feet and ten inches in height, and had black eyes, black hair, and a dark complexion. On December 5, 1861, he was at Memphis and received a medical discharge from the Hospital of Southern Mothers.

<sup>5</sup>Perhaps the B. F. Kelly who enlisted on September 9, 1862, for the war, at Montgomery, Alabama, under Captain J. H. Hannon. This was Company K, 53rd Alabama Partisan Rangers. He was in service as late as December 2, 1864, when he received an issue of clothing.

<sup>6</sup>Perhaps J. C. Sayers who enlisted on September 9, 1863, at Barton, Alabama, under Captain Mostin. This was Company G, 53rd Alabama Partisan Rangers. He appeared on a muster roll dated December 30, 1863, for this Company.

<sup>7</sup>This is a Southern colloquialism meaning some useful object or contrivance.

cellent one: and if anyone will be so kind, I would like to know who she is. You and all that send must do it without delay. Several can box up what they send in one box and get some person to carry them to Tuskegee, so that Lieu. Mennefee can have them brought on. Put a watch-pocket in my pants, and sew a piece of bleached homespun with the owner's name, and one on the outside of each bundle. Fix mine up so well that they will not be undone if reboxed, to keep my old timepiece safe. Let the following be put on the box—For Capt. Rush, in care of Bilbro & Hayes, Tuskegee, Ala. If they are not got there before the Lieu't leaves, they can be sent to us by the men.

Lieutenant will leave about the 10th of next month. If anyone wishes to become a member of the Company and will meet Lieu. Mennefee there the 5 of next month, he can have suits made ere he gets ready to leave.

The Capt. says that just as soon as our arms arrive from Orleans, we will be ordered away from this place. If we are ordered to Kentucky, we in all probability may be cut off from the mail. Tell the girls if they want a song ballad to send word when you write again, and I will send it to them. It is sung to the tune "The Devil's Mad and I am Glad"—Chorus "And I Want That Car to Roll Me on to The City of Washington."

Give my love to all that enquire. I have no more, but remain yours till death,

B. J. PEEL<sup>s</sup>

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<sup>s</sup>Britton Jackson Peel, son of Elisha Woodward Peel and wife Martha Warren Evans, was born on January 25, 1837, in Troup County, Georgia. On September 9, 1861, he enlisted for one year as 1st Corporal in Capt. J. W. Rush's Macon Rifle Company, Alabama Volunteers, at Memphis, Tennessee. This organization seems to have become Company C, 4th Confederate Infantry Regiment. The Company muster roll taken at Memphis on October 31, 1861, found him absent on escort with the remains of J. Hancock. He was captured at Island No. 10 on April 8, 1862, received at Camp Randall (Madison, Wisconsin) on April 20th, and confined at Camp Douglas (Chicago, Illinois) on August 1st. Although sick at Camp Douglas on September 6, 1862, he was forwarded to Vicksburg for exchange and died on September 25th at Clinton, Mississippi. On June 4, 1863, Elisha W. Peel filed with the Confederate States Army a claim for the back-pay of B. J. Peel, his deceased son.

Bluff Camp, near Memphis, Tenn., Oct 4, [1861]

Dear Father and Mother,

I seat myself this evening to drop you a few lines which leave me in tolerable fair health, and I hope may reach you and family the same. The boys arrived here safely the day before yesterday, and Thadie Oliver<sup>o</sup> said that it was so late when he passed our house that he didn't stop, but says he wishes he had.

Everything is in astir about Memphis to-day. I went to the Rail Road yesterday evening to see a Regiment start for Kentucky. I remained there in the old field where the Cavalry were drilling, for about an hour and a half after the Regiment left. There came an engine up the road with no person on it, but the engineer and fireman on it were running as fast again as ever I saw one run before, and I thought that they must be trying to overtake and bring back the soldiers, and learn this morning that some came down last night and some this morning. I hear to-day that the Yankees came down the River and stopped a few miles above the City, except a gun boat that passed on down by the City, and they had no artillery on the River there to fire on them, and they have come out to-day and carried that Artillery Co. that was camped near us and ordered forty Cavalrymen out of each Co. and are making preparation for a fight. There were only twenty men ordered from our Company, and I have to tend to the guard arrangements to-day and can't get down and learn the correct news, but this much I know: twenty of our men and this Artillery Co. are gone; and one of the Cavalry that came to the creek to water his horse told me about the Cavalrymen being ordered there, too. I at first doubted about their getting there, for I thought it impossible for them to get down the River, as it is guarded, but some said they learned our countersign and got through by that means, and others said that they were fired on, but it was not sufficiently strong to stop them.

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<sup>o</sup>S. T. Oliver enlisted at Memphis on October 3, 1861, for a period of twelve months, in Company C, 4th Confederate Infantry Regiment. On April 8, 1862, he was captured at Island No. 10. He was received at Camp Randall Prison on April 20, 1862, and died there of typhoid fever on May 13th.

It is now nearly sunset, and I heard the cannon fire just then. I guess they are mounting and preparing them for battle. One of the boys has just come up from the spring and says that a gentleman had just told them that there were thirty or forty gun boats six miles above the City, and another says that he has heard that they are carrying all the women and children from the City (the cannon fired again), and if this is really the case, there will soon be bloody times, but I don't expect that many of our Company will be in it, for we have not received our arms, and there can not be enough procured for us. Some say that there will be a battle to-morrow, but that I can't tell, but if there is, I guess it doubtful whether you get this letter or not, for the Town may be burned and R. R. torn to pieces. The City has been on fire three times since we have been here.

Some of the soldiers are a little excited, I think, while others appear as steady as usual; and I feel about as safe as ever, or at least I have but little fear. If nothing happens, I will give you the correct news as soon as I can. Give yourselves no uneasiness whatever. Give my best love to all. No more. I remain your affectionate son as ever,

B. J. PEEL

\* \* \*

Fort Pillow, Tenn., Dec. 13th, 1861

Dear Father and Mother,

Yours of the fourth came to hand this evening, and its contents duly noticed. I was very glad to receive it and to learn that you were all well. This leaves me as well at present as I have been since I left home. I took a very severe cold going to and from home, and then a fresh one coming on the boat to this place, which swelled the very leaders of my neck, and it rather fell in my head, which gave me the ear-ache, and besides pains in the eyes and a sharp pain over the right eye that almost ran me crazy for two or three days, but bless goodness they now are gone.

I received a letter from John<sup>10</sup> yesterday, and I guess he wrote about the same to you that he did to me. I thought of writing to him to-night, but my candle is too short, and gives a very bad light.

You said that John Hancock's<sup>11</sup> folks said something of his having a watch. I have no recollection of seeing him with one, so I went to his messmates and they say he brought none in Camp, but they say they heard him speak of having a watch and wishing that he had brought it; more they say that he said something about leaving his Colt with his Mother, and his watch with his Sister, and if they know nothing about it, probably he left it with some of his relatives over about Tuskegee; they live seven miles from there, and he went and stayed two or three days with them before we took our leave for Memphis, so that is all I can gather from his messmates: that they often heard him say that he wished he had brought it along.

I am glad to learn that you have such an increase in the hog line, and hope you will take care of them and have a nice fat shoat to kill when I make my return. I hear no talk at all of fighting. We are now building pole cabins to live in during the winter. The health of the Co. is now better than it has been for some time. The most of the boys are come to camp from the hospital. We have two or three sick at this time in Camp.

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<sup>10</sup>John Henry Peel, son of Elisha Woodward Peel and wife Martha Warren Evans, was born on December 24, 1839, in Troup County, Georgia. On July 19, 1861, at Montgomery, Alabama, he enlisted for the period of the war in Company F, 13th Regiment of Alabama Infantry. On October 24, 1861, he was admitted to the Confederate Hospital at Williamsburg, Virginia. On December 17, 1861, he was a patient with typhoid fever in Chimborazo Hospital No. 5, at Richmond, Virginia. He returned to duty on February 20, 1862, and was killed on September 17th following at the Battle of Sharpsburg, Maryland. On June 4, 1863, Elisha W. Peel of Coosa County, Alabama, filed a claim with the Confederate States Army for the pay due to John H. Peel, his deceased son.

<sup>11</sup>John Hancock, aged twenty-six years, enlisted at Memphis, Tennessee, on September 9, 1861, for the period of one year. On October 17, 1861, he died of billious fever in the Confederate Hospital at Memphis.

Mr. Ford<sup>12</sup> has gone back to Memphis to the Southern Mothers. The rest of the boys from our country are all well except bad colds. Direct your lette as before. I have no more, but remain your affectionate as ever

B. J. PEEL

We have drawn no money yet.

\* \* \*

Yorktown, Va., March the 23, 1862

Dear Father and Mother,

I received your letter and was glad to hear that you all were well. I was sorry to hear that Uncle Gray<sup>13</sup> was in bad health. You wrote that Green<sup>14</sup> was going to the War. I want to know where he is going. We haven't had a fight yet, but we are expecting a fight every day and night. We see the Yankee boats every day in the bay. I think we may fight sometime. The Yankees are nearly surrounding us. I think we will fight. Tell Wedy the Tallassees Guards<sup>15</sup> will make a good fight. Tell all of

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<sup>12</sup>Joseph M. Ford, aged twenty-six years, enlisted on September 9, 1861, at Memphis, for the term of one year, in Company C, 4th Confederate Infantry. His military record does not contain the medical record indicated, but this is not surprising when one recalls the considerable loss of Confederate States Army materials as a result of the indifference or animosity of many Union officials soon after the cessation of hostilities.

<sup>13</sup>Eli Gray Peel, son of John Jossey Peele and wife Elizabeth Woodard, was born in 1816 in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, and died on September 25, 1864, probably in Alabama.

<sup>14</sup>Francis Green Welch married on February 7, 1861, Mary Elizabeth Peel, daughter of Elisha Woodward Peel and wife Martha Warren Evans. She was born on September 13, 1842, in Troup County, Georgia, and died on July 27, 1864, in Coosa County, Alabama. As early as March 7, 1862, F. G. Welch was 4th Corporal under Captain Mitchell in Company A, 34th Alabama Regiment of Infantry. He died on Februar 4, 1863, at Atlanta, Georgia. On June 4, 1863, Mary E. Welch presented a claim to the Confederate States Auditor for the War Department.

<sup>15</sup>They bore this name because they were enlisted in the neighborhood of Tallassees, Alabama.



the girls I want to see them, but I am a long way from them. Tell William Ingram to write to me and I will write to him. I am in better health now than I have been since I left home. I am in hope that I will keep well, for I have had enough of the fever. I saw Bob Tatum<sup>16</sup> when I was in Richmond. He was well and had been well ever since he left home. I want to know how much one of the shirts that you sent to me, for I had got one before that came to hand and I have sold one of them, and I want to know how much it is worth. I heard that wheat had the rust in old Alabama. I want to know how much wheat did you sow; how much corn you are going to plant this year. I think everybody ought to plant a heap of corn this year, for they don't know how long the war will last. I think it will last a long time. I heard that Joe Joyner<sup>17</sup> was married to Miss Jane Howell. Tell all of the neighbors howdy for me. I want you to write soon to me. I must close for this time, so good-bye.

J. H. PEEL<sup>18</sup>

to E. W. Peel

\* \* \*

[Undated]

Dear Sister,<sup>19</sup>

I was glad to hear from you. I am in tolerable health now. I think of you both night and day. I want you to kiss the girls for me, because I am a long way from them. Tell Mary Jane

<sup>16</sup>Probably Robert Tatum who enlisted on September 12, 1862, for the war, at Montgomery, Alabama, in Company C, 53rd Alabama Partisan Rangers, under Captain Humphries. He died on October 26, 1862, in the Confederate service.

<sup>17</sup>Joseph Joiner enlisted on September 9, 1861, for one year, at Memphis, Tennessee, in Company C, 4th Confederate Infantry Regiment. He was then aged twenty-two years. On October 31, 1861, he was sick in the Confederate Hospital at Memphis.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid. 10.

<sup>19</sup>Martha Newsome Peel, daughter of Elisha Woodward Peel and wife Martha Warren Evans was born on August 24, 1848, in Coosa County, Alabama, and died on August 24, 1910, in Elmore County. On October 13, 1864, she married William Green Ellis, son of Green Blunt Ellis and wife Annie Lett. He was born on November 26, 1829, and died on January 26, 1894, in the same two Counties.



Jackson I would like to see her. I think of her every day. You wrote to me you got my ambrotype.<sup>20</sup> Do you think it does favor me? I had no clothes to have it taken in. I must close for this time, so goodbye.

JOHN H. PEEL  
to MARTHA PEEL

\* \* \*

Richmond, Va., August the 1, 1862

Dear Father and Mother,

I received your letter on the twenty-sixth of June and was glad to hear from you. I have been looking for a letter from you a long time. I have nothing to write to you at this time. We had a fine rain to-day. I hope you have had a plenty of rain back at home to make your corn, for I hope that you all will make a heap of corn, so that we can have some corn bread to eat. You used to tell me that I would get tired of biscuit. I am tired of it now and have been for a long time, but if I was at home I could eat them. I hope that the War will end soon. Sometimes I think it will end soon, and then I think it will not end in a long time. I am well at this time and hoping when these few lines come to hand they will find you all well and doing as well as ever. Wiley Wood<sup>21</sup> and Ealy<sup>22</sup> are sick in the hospital now. I

<sup>20</sup>"A thin photographic negative made to serve as a positive picture, the reflection from the white silver left on the back of the glass forming the lights, while the shadows are formed by a black background."

<sup>21</sup>Wiley H. Wood enlisted on July 19, 1861, for the period of the war, at Montgomery, Alabama, in Company F, 13th Alabama Infantry Regiment. His home was in Tallapoosa County. He was described as five feet and five inches in height, with dark hair, brown eyes, and a sallow complexion. On July 9, 1862, he was admitted at Chimborazo Hospital No. 4, at Richmond, Virginia, because of acute diarrhoea; he left for Danville on July 29th. On July 1, 1863, he was captured at the Battle of Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania, and on July 7th he was received at Fort Delaware Military Prison, where he took the Oath of Allegiance and was released on June 14, 1865.

<sup>22</sup>Eli A. Wood enlisted on July 19, 1861, for the period of the war, at Montgomery, in Company F, 13th Alabama Infantry Regiment. On May 22, 1862, he was admitted to Chimborazo Hospital No. 1, at Richmond, Virginia, because of diarrhoea; he returned to duty on June 8th. On July 10, 1862, he was admitted to Chimborazo Hospital No. 3, being transferred subsequently to an Alabama hospital. He died of disease at Huguenot Springs on August 12, 1862.

want to know whether you have sold my corn or not. I wrote to you some time back to do what you thought best with it. Everything is very high. Eggs are worth a dollar a dozen; butter is worth a dollar a pound. I reckon that everything is high at home like it is here. I had to buy a shirt and a pair of drawers, and a pair of pants, because when we left to whip the Yankees we left all our things at Camp and somebody stole them. I was sorry to hear of Oliver Welch's<sup>23</sup> death. Tell all of the neighbors howdy for me. Martha wrote to me that you had a plenty of milk and butter. I would like to be with you all again before long.

Nothing more at present, but I remain your child until death,

JOHN H. PEEL to E. W. PEEL.

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<sup>23</sup>This was not Oliver Welch who enlisted on February 15, 1862, at Pensacola, for three years of service, in Company D, 1st Alabama Artillery Regiment. On October 31, 1862, the latter was on detached service under Van Dorn. On November 9, 1862, his medical discharge was recommended because of general debility and diarrhoea of several months' duration. However, he continued in the army and was captured on July 9, 1863, at Port Hudson, Louisiana, being paroled on July 12th or 13th. In 1862 he was described as a native of Shelby County, Alabama, aged seventeen years, a student at enlistment, five feet and six inches in height, with brown eyes and fair complexion.

**REMARKS OF JUDGE WALTER B. JONES****July 1, 1948****Montgomery, Alabama**

**At The Unveiling of A Bronze Tablet on the Building in which Elmore and Yancey Had Their Law Offices.**

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It is a valued privilege this afternoon to speak at the dedication of this bronze tablet to the memory of two of Alabama's greatest sons. In honoring them, we honor ourselves. And let us ever remember with the great Macaulay, "A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestry will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."

We are grateful to Mr. Warren Reese, Jr. for taking the lead in securing this handsome marker, and to the members of the Dixie Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy for placing it.

The law firm of Elmore and Yancey was in days long gone by one of the great law firms of the State, and it is particularly appropriate that this old building in which they had their law offices for many, many years should bear a marker telling the passer-by that on this site these two great Alabama lawyers and secession leaders had their offices.

The senior member of the firm, John Archer Elmore, was born in South Carolina in 1809, and died here in Montgomery sixty-nine years later. His father, for whom he was named, was an officer in the Continental Army during the American Revolution. He came to Alabama, settled in Autauga County, and represented that county in the General Assembly of 1821.

The son, the senior member of the law firm we honor today, came to Lowndes County when a young man, and was a farmer. In 1836 he commanded a company of volunteers in the Creek Indian War. After that, Lowndes County sent him to the State Senate in 1837. In 1840 he removed to Montgomery, where he spent the last thirty-eight years of his life. He was admitted to the Bar January 14, 1842, and later formed a partnership with William Lowndes Yancey. In 1861, Governor Moore sent him as a representative of the Sovereign State of Alabama to the "Republic of South Carolina."

Captain Elmore was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1865. He was an ardent State Rights Democrat, and a faithful communicant of the Episcopal Church.

Captain Elmore was not interested in politics as a profession. His great love was the law. He was proud that he was a lawyer and he found his greatest happiness in the work of the practicing lawyer in his office and in the courtroom. He is remembered in the history of the Bar of Alabama as an able lawyer, an influential speaker before the juries of the State, and as a wise counselor. Scores of his descendants live in Montgomery today.

William Lowndes Yancey, the junior member of the firm of Elmore and Yancey, stands out as one of the great political leaders of the nation and as an orator who had few peers, if any.

Mr. Yancey was born in Georgia in 1814, and was of Welsh extraction. He received his early education in Georgia and also attended Williams College, Massachusetts, later studying law at Greenville, South Carolina.

Mr. Yancey brought his family to Alabama in 1836, becoming a resident of Dallas County. There he edited a newspaper. A few years later he removed to Wetumpka, then in Coosa County, and with his brother edited a very influential newspaper called "The Argus." While at Wetumpka, on December 14, 1847, he was admitted to the Bar. The people of his county delighted to honor him, and in 1841 elected him to the General Assembly, and in 1843 elected him to the State Senate. He was elected to Congress in 1845, but resigned in 1846 to enter the law partnership with Captain Elmore of Montgomery.

Mr. Yancey will always be remembered as a leader of the State Rights Party in the South, and no voice ever spoke with greater eloquence in defense of Southern rights, nor with greater clearness and sincerity. In the Constitutional Convention of the people of Alabama, which began at Montgomery on January 7, 1861, Mr. Yancey was one of the delegates from Montgomery County, the other delegate being the Hon. Thomas Hill Watts. Mr. Yancey was the leading spirit in that great Convention of great spirits, and it is no disparagement to others who served in that Convention to say that Mr. Yancey towered over them all. On the fourth day of the Convention, January 10, 1861, while in secret session, Mr. Yancey, from the Committee of Thirteen,

reported the Ordinance of Secession. Undoubtedly, Mr. Yancey was the author of this ordinance, which declared that the State of Alabama withdrew from the Union known as the United States of America, and, to quote the words of the ordinance: "henceforth ceases to be one of the United States, and is, and of right ought to be, a Sovereign and Independent State."

The second section of the ordinance withdrew from the Government of the United States all power heretofore delegated to that Government, and stated that these powers "are hereby resumed and vested in the people of the State of Alabama."

Mr. Yancey took an active part in all the proceedings of the Convention. One of the treasured and historic scenes in the life of Alabama is that of January 11, 1861, when Mr. Yancey made his greatest oration in favor of the Ordinance of Secession. Turning our thoughts back to that historic year, we seem to be standing in the hall of the House of Representatives in the State Capitol Building at Montgomery. The voice of Yancey, the peerless orator and the states' rights advocate, rings through the hall: "State governments were formed to secure and protect our liberties. The federal government was made the common agent of the States for the purpose of securing them in our intercourse with each other, and the foreign powers. The course we are about to adopt makes no war on our liberties—nor indeed upon our institutions nor upon the Federal Constitution. It is but the dismissal of the agent that first abuses our institutions with a view to destroy our rights, and then turn the very powers we delegated to him for our protection against us for our injury. These powers were originally possessed by the people of the sovereign States, and when the common agent abuses them, it seems to me but the dictate of common sense, as well as an act of self-preservation, that the States should withdraw and resume them."

The vote is taken—sixty-one ayes, thirty-nine nays. Alabama has seceded. She is a free, sovereign and independent State. The bells of Montgomery ring out, the people rejoice.

After the Confederate States government was organized, President Jefferson Davis appointed Mr. Yancey as Commissioner to England and France, to secure recognition for the Confederacy from these governments. While in England Mr. Yancey was elected to a seat in the Confederate States at Richmond. He occupied that position at the time of his death, July 28, 1863, at

his country home near Montgomery. Today this modest little cottage stands across the road from Gunter Field.

At the time of his death three of his sons, who had been paroled by the federal authorities from the garrison at Vicksburg, came to his side. John Witherspoon DuBose, in his great work, *THE LIFE AND TIMES OF WILLIAM LOWNDES YANCEY*, tells us that, as one of Mr. Yancey's sons entered the door of the sick chamber, he called to him, saying: "I am dying; all is well; it is God's will." His wife was with him; his daughter was en route to him; his fourth son was on army duty; his brother was in the field confronting the enemy. In whispered tones, he called, "Sarah" (his wife), and ceased to breathe."

His body was brought to Montgomery, and, after a solemn and impressive funeral in the First Presbyterian Church on Adams Avenue, it was taken to Oakwood Cemetery, and there this great Alabamian, this great leader of his people, sleeps his last sleep. If today you drive into the old section of Oakwood Cemetery, proceed a hundred yards or more, and then turn to the right, you will find the tomb of William Lowndes Yancey. The modest shaft which marks this great Southerner's sleeping place bears this inscription:

"Called to public life in the most critical hour of his country's fortunes, he was a man whose love of truth, devotion to right, simple integrity and reverence for manly honor made him a leader among men. Virtue gave him strength, courage upheld his convictions, heroism inspired him with fearlessness, his sense of responsibility never consulted popularity, nor did his high position claim homage save on the ground of worth. Justified in all his deeds, for his country's sake, he loved the South; for the sake of the South, he loved his country."

So, this afternoon, as we stand in this historic old city of the South, here in the great State that John Archer Elmore and William Lowndes Yancey served so faithfully, let us remember the strength and beauty of their lives, and, keeping their memories ever before us, resolve, in the service of the people of Alabama, to be the best that is in us to be, to think the highest that is in us to think, and to do the noblest that is in us to do.

## THOMAS JEFFERSON'S VIEWS OF DEMOCRACY AND THE NEGRO

By J. H. Scruggs, Jr.

Democracy is not a gift, it is that development of personality, singularly or of the mass that is earned after years of self-discipline, study and often sacrifice, even until death. Should Democracy be taken lightly, the basic ideal is destroyed and the thin dividing line is crossed into one of the many "isms" so quickly that the average thinker does not realize when the principles of democracy are endangered.

Democracy is not sold as a patented soap powder with dramatics, nor is it extended and guaranteed by the sleek lines of a 20th Century streamline. The famous minds that painstakingly set the ideals down on parchment never meant that their hallowed words were to be so vended as a set of documents to become misconstrued for one's selfish gain, either materially, personally or politically.

A conscientious school teacher, a devout Christian, an able judge, a just jury, a clear, clean thinker in the layman category are the true disciples of workable democracy. Democracy's most insidious enemy is not the armed forces of an avowed enemy country, but are those who wrap themselves with that mantle of principles, misconstrue them for rabble rousing, playing skillfully on temperment, prejudices and ignorance to carry a half considered plan which can and would result in cataclysm.

Working Democracy as a sensitive ideal that, thrown slightly out of balance, creates political, economic and class disunion, but as proof positive in these trials, working democracy provides its own antedote and cure.

### Jefferson's Views

We have heard, read and seen the great ideals of perhaps our greatest representative of democracy—Thomas Jefferson. Let us study from his own book "Notes on the State of Virginia."<sup>1</sup>

"Many of the laws which were in force during the monarchy being relative merely to that form of government," wrote Jefferson. "or inculcating principles inconsistent with republicanism, the first assembly which met after the establishment of the

<sup>1</sup>Published by Lilly and Wait, 1832, Boston, Massachusetts.



commonwealth appointed a committee to revise the whole code, to reduce it into proper form and volume, and report it to the assembly. This work has been executed by three gentlemen, and reported; but probably will not be taken up till a restoration of peace shall leave to the legislature leisure to go through such a work.

"The plan of the revisal was this. The common law of England, by which is meant, that part of the English law which was anterior to the date of the oldest statutes extant, is made the basis of the work. It was thought dangerous to attempt to reduce it to a text: it was therefore left to be collected from the usual monuments of it. Necessary alterations in that, as so much of the whole body of the British statutes, and of acts of assembly, as were thought proper to be retained, were digested into 126 new acts, in which simplicity of style was aimed at, as far as was safe. The following are the most remarkable alterations proposed:

"To change the rules of descent, so as that the lands of any person dying intestate shall be divisible equally among all his children, or other representatives, in equal degree.

"To make slaves distributable among the next of kin, as other moveables.

"To have all public expenses, whether of the general treasury, or of a parish or county, (as for the maintenance of the poor, building bridges, court-houses, etc.) supplied by assessments on the citizens, in proportion to their property.

"To hire undertakers for keeping the public roads in repair, and indemnify individuals through whose lands new roads shall be opened.

"To define with precision the rules whereby aliens should become citizens, and citizens make themselves aliens.

"To establish religious freedom on the broadest bottom.

"To emancipate all slaves born after passing the act. The bill reported by the revisors does not itself contain this proposition; but an amendment containing it was prepared, to be offered to the legislature whenever the bill should be taken up, and further directing, that they should continue with their parents to a certain age, then be brought up, at the public expense, to tillage, arts or sciences, according to their geniuses,



till the females should be eighteen, and the males twenty-one years of age, when they should be colonized to such place as the circumstances of the time should render most proper, sending them out with arms, implements of household and of the handicraft arts, seeds, pairs of the useful domestic animals, &c. to declare them a free and independent people, and extend to them our alliance and protection, till they shall have acquired strength; and to send vessels at the same time to other parts of the world for an equal number of white inhabitants; to induce whom to migrate hither, proper encouragements were to be proposed. It will probably be asked, Why not retain and incorporate the blacks into the state, and thus save the expense of supplying by importation of white settlers, the vacancies they will leave? Deep rooted prejudices entertained by the whites; ten thousand recollections, by the blacks, of the injuries they have sustained; new provocations; the real distinctions which nature has made; and many other circumstances, will divide us into parties, and produce convulsions, which will probably never end but in the extermination of the one or the other race.

“The first difference which strikes us is that of colour.—Whether the black of the negro resides in the reticular membrane between the skin and scarf-skin, or in the scarf-skin itself; whether it proceeds from the colour of the blood, the colour of the bile, or from that of some other secretion, the difference is fixed in nature, and is as real as if its seat and cause were better known to us. And is this difference of no importance? Is it not the foundation of a greater or less share of beauty in the two races? Are not the fine mixtures of red and white, the expressions of every passion by greater or less suffusions of colour in the one, preferable to that eternal monotony, which reigns in the countenances, that immovable veil of black which covers all the emotions of the other race? Add to these, flowing hair, a more elegant symmetry of form, their own judgment in favour of the whites, declared by their preference of them as uniformly as in the preference of the Oranootan for the black women over those of his own species. The circumstance of superior beauty, is though worthy attention in the propagation of our horses, dogs, and other domestic animals; why not in that of man? Besides those of colour, figure, and hair, there are other physical distinctions proving a difference of race. They have less hair on the face and body. They secrete less by the kidneys, and more by the glands of the skin, which gives them a

very strong and disagreeable odour. This greater degree of transpiration renders them more tolerant of heat, and less so of cold than the whites.

“Perhaps too a difference of structure in the pulmonary apparatus, which a late ingenious experimentalist has discovered to be the principal regulator of animal heat, may have disabled them from extricating, in the act of inspiration, so much of that fluid from the outer air, or obliged them in expiration, to part with more of it. They seem to require less sleep. A black after hard labour through the day, will be induced by the slightest amusement to sit up till midnight, or later, though knowing he must be out with the first dawn of the morning. They are at least as brave, and more adventuresome. But this may perhaps proceed from a want of forethought, which prevents their seeing a danger till it be present.—When present, they do not go through it with more coolness or steadiness than the whites. They are more ardent after their female: but love seems with them to be more an eager desire, than a tender delicate mixture of sentiment and sensation. Their griefs are transient. Those numberless afflictions, which render it doubtful whether heaven has given life to us in mercy or in wrath, are less felt, and sooner forgotten with them. In general, their existence appears to participate more of sensation than reflection. To this must be ascribed their disposition to sleep when abstracted from their diversions, and unemployed in labour. An animal whose body is at rest, and who does not reflect, must be disposed to sleep of course. Comparing them by their faculties of memory, reason, and imagination, it appears to me that in memory they are equal to the whites; in reason much inferior, as I think one could be scarcely be found capable of tracing and comprehending the investigations of Euclid; and that in imagination they are dull, tasteless and anomalous. It would be unfair to follow them to Africa for this investigation. We will consider them here, on the same stage with the whites, and where the facts are not apocryphal on which a judgement is to be formed. It will be right to make great allowances for the difference of condition, of education, of conversation, of the sphere in which they move. Many millions of them have been brought to, and born in America. Most of them indeed have been confined to tillage, to their own homes, and their own society: yet many have been brought up to the handicraft arts, and from that circumstance have been liberally educated, and all have lived in countries where the arts

and sciences are cultivated to a considerable degree, and have had before their eyes samples of the best works from abroad.

"The Indians, with no advantages of this kind, will often carve figures on their pipes not destitute of design and merit. They will crayon out an animal, a plant, or a country, so as to prove the existence of a germ in their minds which only wants cultivation. They astonish you with strokes of the most sublime oratory; such as prove their reason and sentiment strong, their imagination glowing and elevated. But never yet could I find that a black had uttered a thought above the level of plain narration; never seen even an elementary trait of painting or sculpture. In music they are more generally gifted than the whites with accurate ears for tune and time, and they have been found capable of imagining a small catch.<sup>1</sup> Whether they will be equal to the composition of a more extensive run of melody, or of complicated harmony, is yet to be proved. Misery is often the parent of the most affecting touches in poetry. Among the blacks is misery enough, God knows, but no poetry. Love is the peculiar oestrus of the poet. Their love is ardent, but it kindles the sense only, not the imagination. Religion indeed has produced a Phyllis Wheatley;<sup>2</sup> but it could not produce a poet. The Compositions published under her name are below the dignity of criticism. The heroes of the Dunciad are to her, as Hercules to the author of that poem. Ignatius Sancho has approached nearer to merit in composition; yet his letters do more honour to the heart than the head. They breathe the purest effusions of friendship and general philanthropy, and show how great a degree of the latter may be compounded with strong religious zeal. He is often happy in the turn of his compliments, and his style is easy and familiar, except when he affects a Shandean fabrication of words. But his imagination is wild and extravagant, escapes incessantly from every restraint of reason and taste, and, in the course of its vagaries, leaves a tract of thought as incoherent and eccentric, as is the course of a meteor through the sky. His subject should often have led him to a process of sober reasoning: yet we find him always substituting sentiment for demonstration. Upon the whole, though we admit him

<sup>1</sup>The instrument proper to them is the Banjo, which they brought from Africa, and which is the original of the Guitar, its chords being precisely the four lower chords of the Guitar.

<sup>2</sup>Phillis Wheatley, author of a number of poems, published at different times, some of which were collected into a volume, published in London in 1773, which has been several times reprinted. See Allibone and Gregoire.

to the first place among those of his own colour who have presented themselves to the public judgement, yet when we compare him with the writers of the race among whom he lived, and particularly with the epistolary class, in which he has taken his own stand, we are compelled to enroll him at the bottom of the column. This criticism supposes the letters published under his name to be genuine, and to have received amendment from no other hand; points which would not be of easy investigation.

“The improvement of the blacks in body and mind, in the first instance of their mixture with the whites, has been observed by everyone, and proves that their inferiority is not the effect merely of their condition of life. We know that among the Romans, about the Augustan age especially, the condition of their slaves was much more deplorable than that of the blacks on the continent of America. The two sexes were confined in separate apartments, because to raise a child cost the master more than to buy one. Cato, for a very restricted indulgence to his slaves in this particular, took from them a certain price. But in this country the slaves multiply as fast as the free inhabitants. Their situation and manners place the commerce between the two sexes almost without restraint. The same Cato, on a principle of economy, always sold his sick and superannuated slaves. He gives it as a standing precept to a master visiting his farm, to sell his old oxen, old wagons, old tools, old and diseased servants, and every thing else become useless. ‘Vendat boves vetulos, plastrum vetus, serrameuta vetera, servum senem, servum morbosum, & si quid aliud supersit vendat.’ Cato de re rustica c. 2. The American slaves cannot enumerate this among the injuries and insults they receive. It was the common practice to expose in the island AEsculapius, in the Tyber, diseased slaves, whose cure was like to become tedious. The emporer Claudius, by an edict, gave freedom to such of them as should recover, and first declared that if any person chose to kill rather than to expose them, it should be deemed homicide. The exposing them is a crime of which no instance has existed with us; and were it to be followed by death, it would be punished capitally. We are told of a certain Veditius Pollio, who, in the presence of Augustus, would have given a slave as food to his fish, for having broken a glass. With the Romans, the regular method of taking the evidence of their slaves was under torture. Here it has been thought better never to resort to their evidence.

When a master was murdered, all his slaves, in the same house, or within hearing, were condemned to death. Here punishment falls on the guilty only, and as precise proof is required against him as against a freeman. Yet notwithstanding these and other discouraging circumstances among the Romans, their slaves were often their rarest artists. They excelled too in science, insomuch as to be usually employed as tutors to their masters' children, Epictetus, Diogenes, Phaedon, Terence, and Phaedrus, were slaves. But they were of the race of whites. It is not their condition then, but nature, which has produced the distinction. Whether further observation will or will not verify the conjecture, that nature has been less bountiful to them in the endowments of the head, I believe that in those of the heart she will be found to have done them justice. That disposition to theft with which they have been branded, must be ascribed to their situation, and not to any depravity of the moral sense. The man, in whose favour no laws of property exist, probably feels himself less bound to respect those made in favour of others. When arguing for ourselves, we lay it down as a fundamental, that laws, to be just, must give a reciprocation of right; that, without this, they are mere arbitrary rules of conduct, founded in force, and not in conscience: and it is a problem which I give to the master to solve, whether the religious precepts against the violation of property were not framed for him as well as his slave? And whether the slave may not as justifiably take a little from one, who has taken all from him, as he may slay one who would slay him? That a change in the relations in which a man is placed should change his ideas of moral right or wrong, is neither new, nor peculiar to the colour of the blacks. Homer tells us it was so 2,600 years ago.

'Emisu, ger t' aretes apoainutai euruopa Zeus  
Haneros, eut' and min kota doulion ema elesin.

Odd. 17, 323.

Jove fix'd it certain, that whatever day  
Makes man a slave, takes half his worth away.

But the slaves of which Homer speaks were whites. Notwithstanding these considerations which must weaken their respect for the laws of property, we find among them numerous instances of the most rigid integrity, and as many as among their

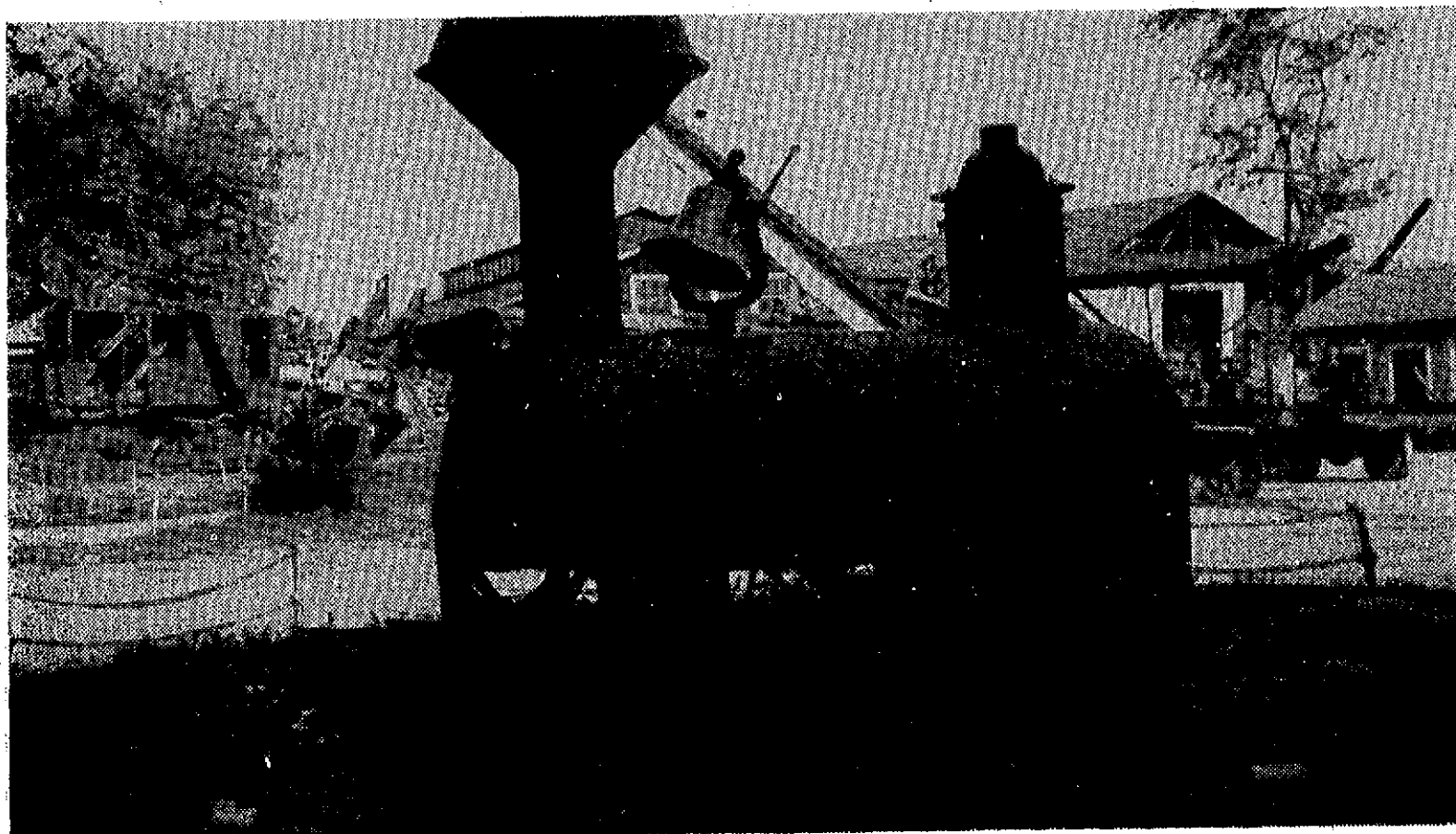
better instructed masters, of benevolence, gratitude and unshaken fidelity. The opinion, that they are inferior in the faculties of reason and imagination, must be hazarded with great diffidence. To justify a general conclusion, requires many observations, even where the subject may be submitted to the anatomical knife, to optical glasses, to analysis by fire, or by solvents. How much more then where it is a faculty, not a substance, we are examining; where it eludes the research of all the senses; where the conditions of its existence are various and variously combined; where the effects of those which are present or absent bid defiance to calculation; let me add too, as a circumstance of great tenderness, where our conclusion would degrade a whole race of men from the rank in the scale of beings which their Creator may perhaps have given them. To our reproach it must be said, that though for a century and a half we have had under our eyes the races of black and red men, they have never yet been viewed by us as subjects of natural history. I advance it therefore as a suspicion only, that the blacks, whether originally a distinct race, or made distant by time and circumstances, are inferior to the whites in the endowments both of body and mind. It is not against experience to suppose, that different species of the same genus, or varieties of the same species, may possess different qualifications. Will not a lover of natural history then, one who views the gradations in all the races of animals with the eye of philosophy, excuse an effort to keep those in the department of man as distinct as nature has formed them? This unfortunate difference of colour, and perhaps of faculty, is a powerful obstacle to the emancipation of these people. Many of their advocates, while they wish to vindicate the liberty of human nature are anxious also to preserve its dignity and beauty. Some of these, embarrassed by the question 'What further is to be done with them?' join themselves in opposition with those who are actuated by sordid avarice only. Among the Romans emancipation required but one effort. The slave, when made free, might mix with, without staining the blood of his master. But with us a second is necessary, unknown to history. When freed, he is to be removed beyond the reach of mixture."



### **"WILLIAM R. SMITH"**

April 12, 1862, James J. Andrews and nineteen other daring Federals, slipped through the Confederate lines in civilian clothes to Marietta, Ga., stole the Western of Alabama locomotive, the "Little General" and sped toward Chattanooga with the ambitious plan of burning railing bridges enroute and thus sever the line of communication and supplies between Atlanta and the Confederate armies which were defending Chattanooga.

The desperate scheme all but succeeded, and was only thwarted by the heroic efforts of Capt. Wm. A. Fuller and a few determined men following the Yankees first on foot up the railroad track, then on a hand car and later by the successive use of three locomotives, the Yonah a W. of A. freight engine, the "Wm. R. Smith" passenger locomotive on the Rome and Kingston R. R. belonging to Col. Wade S. Cothran, and the "Texas" another W. of A. locomotive once on exhibition at Atlanta, Ga. The "Little General" is now at Chattanooga, Tenn. and the "Yonah" has disappeared.



**One of the Locomotives used in capturing Andrew's Raiders  
during War Between the States**

The raiders were overtaken just before reaching their objective and most of them with Andrews, were tried and hanged as spies.

After the war was over the "Wm. R. Smith" was presented by its owner to Samuel Noble who moved from Rome, Ga. to the present site of Anniston, Ala. and founded the Woodstock Iron Works, making use of this locomotive.

Later, for about forty years, the present remnant of the little locomotive was exhibited at "Oxford Lake" near Anniston until 1933, when the Daughters of the Confederacy consented to its removal to Birmingham for exhibition at the Plant of W. M. Smith & Company as Col. Wade as Cothran was the grandfather of Sam C. and W. M. Smith.



## TROY, ALABAMA

By Amelia Weinberg

(It has been the policy of the Alabama Historical Quarterly to publish in its pages some current history about our various towns and counties. This article was compiled by Miss Weinberg with the co-operation of members of the staff of the Chamber of Commerce, of that city. Editor.)

The city of Troy had its official beginnings in 1839, when the only individuals in Troy proper were John Hanchey, John Coskrey, and Nathan Soles. At that time Troy was named Deer Stand Hill for the very obvious reason that deer roamed wild and free all over the place. Perhaps it might have long remained only a center for deer and with no more of a populace than John Hanchey, John Coskrey, and Nathan Soles could be responsible for, except for the undeniable fact that Deer Stand Hill possessed a strategic location in relation to the rest of the state.

It is the most central part of its county—Pike County—which itself is located in the southeastern part of the state, lying between the Black Belt in the north and what is known as the Wiregrass in the south.

Pike County was created in 1821 out of parts of Henry and Montgomery Counties, although in the years since then some of the original territory has been included instead in Bullock, Barbour, and Crenshaw Counties. As a matter of fact, Pike's first county seat—Louisville—is now in Barbour County.

In 1827 a new county seat was chosen for Pike, a community located in the forks of the Banks-Union Springs and Banks-Louisville roads to which was given the name of Monticello. Monticello remained the county seat until 1839, when that honor fell instead to Deer Stand Hill.

Monticello was deemed too inconveniently located for the proper transaction of legal affairs. Moved by a possible patriotic and certainly a very shrewd business-like spirit, John Hanchey and John Coskrey, previously mentioned as residents of Deer Stand Hill, each conveyed to Pike County a plot of land in 1838. These plots were laid out by Robert Smiley, county surveyor,

the first lot being the Court House Square and the remainder being divided into business and dwelling lots.

Meanwhile, there resided in Monticello a former North Carolinian, Mrs. Ann (Granny) Love, who had maintained an inn in Monticello for the convenience of those attending court. When, by vote of the commissioners, the court was transferred to Deer Stand Hill, Mrs. Love's friends purchased for her the abandoned wooden courthouse at Monticello. She had it torn down and the lumber moved on a wagon by one of her sons to the new county seat where it was erected into Deer Stand Hill's first hotel. Mrs. Love's family thereby became the first one to settle in what is now known as Troy. Her four daughters and two sons were to become the ancestors of many future prominent Trojans.

Troy's change of name in 1840, from the picturesque Deer Stand Hill to the classic one word title involves, according to one of the best legends existing about the matter, a homesick lawyer and the commissioners' inability to spell. Pike County having been named for General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, it was thought fitting that the new town in the county should bear the general's first name, but alas, none of the commissioners (or so it is told) could make the letter "Z". In the law office of John Beecher (a cousin of the famed Henry Ward Beecher and the first lawyer in Troy) there was a gentleman who had migrated southward from Troy, New York, and he suggested that name as a possibility for the new town. As it was easy to pronounce and fortunately most easy to spell, the name was adopted (or at least the story has it so).

Before 1812, there were a few scattered settlers in Pike County, engaged in cattle raising, using the cane for winter grazing. The main early settlements were in the eastern part of the county on Pea River and around what is known as Orion. Most of the early settlers came from Georgia, the Carolinas, and the counties to the north. In the 1830's a regular wave of settlers hunting new lands on which to raise cotton poured into this section, several families coming from Tennessee. In the 1850's another wave of population came. Before the 1860's, there were several large plantations, but the majority of the people were yeoman farmers. Since 1865 the towns in the county have grown larger while the average size of the farms has grown smaller.

The introduction of commercial fertilizer in the 1870's made it profitable to raise cotton, and cotton farming became the main industry of Pike County until the advent of the boll weevil about 1914. Since then peanuts and hogs have become the main money crops and, in recent years, cover crops, terracing, and crop rotation have made a great step forward in the restoration of the fertility to worn out lands.

The single greatest impetus to the growth of Troy and its county from a few scattered families in the early 1800's to an official count in 1940 of 7500 for the city and 32,493 for the county, was the introduction of railroads into the city of Troy. In 1870 the Mobile and Girard Railroad was extended from Columbus, Georgia to Troy, and, nineteen years later, (1889), another railroad reached Troy from the southeast. It was then known as the Alabama Midland but subsequently became the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad while the Mobile and Girard has been superseded by the Central of Georgia. In the 1920's, bus lines began operations in Troy which now has the services of the Southeastern Greyhound, the National Trailways, the Capitol City, and the ATM. During World War II, the city acquired title to 469 acres of land in the northwestern section and constructed an airport which was turned over to the federal government. Its return to the city is momentarily anticipated.

Until World War II, Pike County was wholly agricultural and the city of Troy, its county seat, was merely a small southern town with its business activity predominantly centered about its Court Square and embodied in retail stores and shops. It was a wealthy little city and a patriotic one. Large numbers of its citizens served with distinction in the War Between the States, the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II. Its wealth was sound. Even in the financial holocaust of 1929-33, no bank in Pike County failed or closed its doors except upon presidential decree in March, 1933. But it was marked for changed; a change inevitable in its nature and one to prove to be beneficial for Troy and the county as well. The change began about 1940, due possibly to the war, and started in the economy of the town. It was marked by the city's growing interest in industrial activity and the influx within its borders of more and more inhabitants. Unofficially, the present population of the city of Troy is estimated at a figure between 8500 and 10,000 and that of the county at from 32,493 to 35,000.

Besides Troy, Pike County has three other incorporated communities: Brundidge, Banks, and Goshen, all lying within a fifteen mile radius of Troy to the south, west and north. These, too, like Troy, are feeling the demands of the new spirit and the new age, but because it is the largest and because it is the county seat, Troy and what it does and what it becomes will naturally be of the most concern and the most influence.

Troy, today, is one of the most attractive and fastest growing communities in the entire state of Alabama. Its people are of high cultural backgrounds and educational attainment. Their homes are distinctive and well kept. They are progressive minded people and quick to take advantage of modern methods and equipment.

In 1946-1947, there were more than 1450 telephones in the city of Troy proper, nearly double those in existence in the same area during 1930-36; in 1946-1947 there were more than 3000 automobiles of every type, likewise more than double the amount reported in 1930-36; and a record 4400 gas, electric, and water meters in 1946-1947 as against 2700 (approximately) in 1930-36.

A new chapter in Troy's life is being written today and it can be said to have had its start in the year 1945-1946. In that twelve month period—the first of peace following World War II—city officials began making the dream they had long dreamed of an industrialized community come true. Upon invitation of the mayor, J. A. Thompson, and city councilmen, various representatives of nationally known factories and enterprises investigated the possibilities of location within Pike County.

As a result, Troy became the home of the Troy Textiles, Incorporated, a large factory employing 250 workers, with a payroll of \$1,000.00 weekly, engaged in the manufacture of men's shirts for a nationally famous concern.

Spurred on by the industrial dream, a group of local individuals established in that same year the Quality Food Products Company for the manufacture and national distribution of peanut butter and related foods.

Likewise in that eventful year, to meet the needs of an expanding population and area, a city bus service was introduced, operating three busses within the boundaries of the city proper, on an eighteen hour, seven day a week basis. The Troy Quick Freeze Company for the storage of meats and other perishable foods and for the sale of frozen foods was opened. Further encouraged, another group of local citizens banded together as the Troy Broadcasting Corporation and built a radio station in Troy. It was formally opened February 25, 1947, operation sixteen hours daily from 6:30 in the morning until 11 at night with 250 watts power and on a frequency of 1490 Kilocycles. Ambitious as these projects were, they were only the first steps in an all-out drive, spearheaded by city officials, to advance the city of Troy to increase its wealth, and to widen its advantages.

Meanwhile certain long established businesses in Troy were showing signs of expansion and growing profits. Both banks—the Troy Bank and Trust Company and the First Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Troy—reported combined assets in excess of sixteen million dollars for the year ending December 31, 1946, a new high for a community with less than 10,000 population. The Troy State Teachers College, celebrating nearly sixty years of existence in Troy, showed the largest enrollment in its history and began the construction of additional buildings to take care of housing, heating, and classroom needs. The Standard Chemical Company of Troy, one of the largest businesses in the south, completed construction of the most modern acid chamber in the nation.

Troy was on the move, a move reflected in the above stated activities and in others, less spectacular perhaps but still clearly indicative of an aroused and alert economic consciousness. Property changed hands as local businessmen began reaching out beyond Court Square for suitable locations for expanded enterprise. The Coca Cola Bottling Company purchased lots in the residential section of North Three Notch Street to erect a bottling plant. The Lime Cola Company opened a bottling plant in Troy and the Dr. Pepper Company built a bottling plant here, too. New business began operation or construction; new homes mushroomed all over the city, and city officials lent further impetus to progress by a program of widening the city streets and extending hitherto isolated streets to connecting points with through thoroughfares.

Within its own legal limits Troy has a state college for the training of teachers that is second to none in Alabama; a fully accredited high school and elementary school; nine white churches; a completely modern motion picture theatre with a seating capacity of 700; a free public library with more than 5,000 books and 5,200 registered borrowers; a fully supported Teen Age Canteen for its youngsters; a lovely community park; a highly modern public utilities system offering natural gas, electricity and water at exceptionally low rates; two newspapers; a radio station; two hospitals with a combined total of 70 beds; excellent roads, railroads, bus services, taxi service, country club, police and fire departments, health department, low taxes, and a wonderfully mild climate, to mention but a few of its many advantages in every phase of living and endeavor.

Its club life is especially outstanding, affording the citizen a wide range of organizations for his or her participation, including Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, Masonic Orders, Woodmen of the World, Eastern Star, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Ladies' Auxiliary, Beta Sigma Phi Sorority, Teen Age Canteen, Golf Club, New Century Club, Modern Study Club, Geographic Club, Garden Club, Home Demonstration Clubs, Spanish-American War Veterans, United Daughters of the Confederacy and Daughters of the American Revolution. In addition, there are a number of organizations connected with or sponsored by the Troy State Teachers College, the local public schools and the churches.

A former Governor of Alabama—Charles Henderson—was a life long resident of Troy and contributed substantially to its growth and progress. Troy has given the state three United States Congressmen: The late A. A. Wiley, the late O. C. Wiley, and the district's present representative, the Honorable George Grant. Chief Justice of the State's Supreme Court, the Honorable L. D. Gardner, is a native of Troy.

The Alabama Baptist Children's Home which cares for more than 250 children annually, is located in Troy on its own exquisite grounds comprising 227 acres and with 13 buildings.

In 1940, the last year for which there are official figures, there were 136 retail trade establishments in Troy, the great majority of them being small independent businesses, with nearly



three million dollars in annual sales. In that same year, the assessed valuation of all property in Pike County was between eight and ten million dollars.

As a manufacturing center, Troy has grown phenomenally since the second half of the nineteenth century. Among the oldest still existing manufacturing establishments in the city are the Standard Chemical Company, manufacturers of fertilizer and related products who do millions of dollars worth of business annually throughout the South; the Troy Veneer and Crate Company, makers of boxes and crates, whose sales extend even beyond the United States proper; the Henderson, Black and Greene Mill Company, one of the largest lumber and construction companies in the South; the Whaley Lumber Company; the Alabama Warehouse Company, and the W. L. Thompson Company. In addition to these can be listed the already mentioned Troy Textiles, Inc., Quality Food Products Company, Wiley-Savage Wood Products Company, Troy Sheet Metal Works, Troy Chemical Company, Fordham Building Materials, Elmore and May Concrete Products Company, a proposed canning factory and a planned ice cream factory.

In the field of wholesale outlets, there are wholesale groceries, prominent among which are the Henderson Black Company and the Troy Grocery Company; wholesale fruit and produce suppliers, chief among which can be listed the Head Produce Company; wholesale hardware led by Brantley Brothers and wholesale dry goods, lumber, oil, gas, and bottling companies.

With all this activity in manufacturing, retail trade, and wholesale business, there is still plenty of opportunity in Troy for economic advancement. To that end, as well as for the promotion of life at all its levels, the citizens of Troy in the Spring of 1947 reorganized a local Chamber of Commerce and began in earnest a serious survey of the town's potentialities.

The standard of living in Troy is remarkably high. With a population more than 99% native born and 100% English-speaking, Troy citizens are not burdened with the many social and racial problems that appear to hang so heavily over many other communities in the nation. Only a very few businesses are chain operated or owned by non-Trojans. Because this is so, Troy people have a vital stake in the business life of their

community and co-operate to the fullest extent to see it succeed. At the same time, Troy people, whether they own businesses here or not, are aware of the advantages to be gained from the incoming of new capital and fresh enthusiasm and ideas.

For its size, Troy has more than adequate facilities for assuring its citizens the fullest possible life. Its sanitary system and water supply are above reproach and far superior to those in many communities even larger. Already mentioned are its fire and police departments. A county health department with a regularly licensed physician and nurse is maintained in Troy, as is a county welfare department. In addition, there are three dentists, two optometrists, a chiropractor, and ten physicians engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery. There are seven attorneys at law. Every type service from an appropriate place in which to worship on down is available in Troy which with its many beautiful homes, its well kept lawns and gardens, its magnificent tree-shaded streets, its parks, its two large and modern hotels, its friendliness and healthfulness, has always stirred the heart of the tourist and enchanted the visitor.

Troy's city officials share with its citizens a great pride in the community they govern. They are proud of its romantic history, its strategic location, its healthful atmosphere, its easy accessibility to large towns and cities, its sound finances, its high standards of living and its low rate of taxation. In Troy an individual needs little of mere cash value in order to live well. Rents are low, housing is inexpensive, food costs comparable with other cities, heating and lighting simple and economical. The bonded indebtedness of the city is small and its budget always balanced.

Many years ago traveling men and women gave to Troy the affectionate title of "The City Beautiful". Beautiful and peaceful it is, and yet progressive and active. Founded little more than a century ago, it can look back with satisfaction on rapid, successful growth, high financial worth, progress and fulfillment. At the same time, Troy, through its intelligent, alert population, its public spirited city officials, and its Chamber of Commerce, is on the march forward to more and more centuries of even greater and more prosperous achievement.



SUPPLEMENTARY

CITY OF TROY, ALABAMA

SCHOOLS:

Troy High School  
Troy Elementary School  
State Teachers College  
Laboratory School (1-7 grades)  
2 Pre-School Play Schools  
Troy Business School

CHURCHES:

First Baptist Church  
Southside Baptist Church  
St. Martin's Catholic Church  
First Methodist Church  
First Presbyterian Church  
St. Mark's Episcopal Church  
Church of Christ  
Christian Scientist  
Assembly of God Church

CLUBS:

(See main article)

ENTERTAINMENT: (other than clubs)

Enzor Theater (First run motion picture house; air conditioned;  
seating capacity—700)  
Radio Station WTBF  
Sports:  
Riding, golf, swimming, tennis, hunting, fishing, football, base-  
ball, basketball.

PHYSICIANS:

T. D. Cowles  
W. P. Stewart  
J. O. Colley, Jr.  
Herman Sacks  
Chester Beck  
O. N. Edge  
Robert Beard  
W. B. Sanders  
Kermit Crook  
Jack Brantley

**DENTISTS:**

Charles Segars  
H. T. McKinnon  
Ralph S. Foster

**OPTOMETRISTS:**

Joseph Carroll  
H. D. Mauk (by appointment; Sundays only)

**CHIROPRACTOR:**

J. R. Ashworth

**LAWYERS:**

E. C. Orme  
John Wilkerson  
C. C. Brannen  
John Walters  
J. L. Giddens  
J. F. Giddens  
Oliver W. Brantley

**MINISTERS:**

C. T. Ammerman  
David E. Wilkinson  
W. M. Bush  
Father Colreavy  
Norman McLeod  
J. C. Reed

**PARKS:**

Murphree Park

**BUSINESS:**

Retail stores, shops, services; wholesale houses; manufacturing (see article).

**PRESS:**

Troy Messenger (daily except Saturday)  
Troy Herald (Sunday only)

**POPULATION:**

Unofficial: between 8500 and 10,000; official 1940 census: 7500.  
60% white; 40 % negro; 99.1% native born.

**CITY GOVERNMENT:**

Mayor: J. A. Thompson

Council: Walter Walters, President: R. O. Lawrence; William A. White;  
S. E. Mary; Hubert Sellers; J. R. Cochran; C. D. Bryan; A. L.  
Gibson; L. R. Blackman; H. L. McArdle; J. L. Peacock.

Chief of Police: Lamon Hall

Fire Chief: E. L. Mitcham

Utilities: W. W. Pointer

Streets: Walter Grimes, Robert Newman

City Schools: Roy Jeffcoat, Superintendent

Clerk: G. J. Hubbard

City Attorney: J. L. Giddens

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC INTERESTS AND  
PROBLEMS, ADDRESS COMMUNICATIONS TO:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

TROY, ALABAMA

## HISTORY OF THE AUBURN BAPTIST CHURCH

By Mary Reese Frazer<sup>1</sup>

In 1838, this part of the State was inhabited by the Creek Indians; they were not an antagonistic tribe, and were somewhat friendly with the white man.

One John Harper and his son, Jack, came into this part of the state of Alabama in 1833, in search of a new home, and new surroundings. Mr. Harper came from Harris County, Georgia.

There were no railroads at that time, so these two came on horseback, then the most convenient mode of travel for men and often women.

Throughout the country there were what was known as taverns or Inns.

Mr. Harper and his son stopped to spend the night at an Inn, kept by one Mr. Taylor, as the way was long, and it took more than a day's travel to complete their journey over here. In that Inn was a beautiful daughter of Mr. Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor, who had much to do in shaping the destiny or rather the early history of our lovely village. She, in fact, named the town, Auburn.

Mr. Harper, I am told, was a very fine Christian gentleman, and was quite generous in his treaty with the Creeks. They were so pleased with the transaction that they agreed at once to vacate this, their former home, some going toward the East, and some going West, naming the towns, and rivers, and creeks as they chose. These towns and water courses still retain the beautiful Indian names.

Mr. Harper came in communication with one Mr. Simeon Perry, a Civil Engineer, whom he engaged to lay off the town. Mr. Perry was engaged in this work six months, he being so pleased with the location decided to build, and bring his family here.

The Cawthons now own the residence that Mr. Perry erected.

This generous man of God, Mr. Harper, made gifts of the church lots to the following denominations. To the Methodist (Mr. Harper was a Methodist) he gave the lot very nearly where

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<sup>1</sup>Pamphlet printed in 1926, by the late Mrs. Frazer.

the church now stands. It was dedicated in 1850. Of course the original church was a different structure to the present one.

To the Presbyterians Mr. Harper presented them the lot now used by the Y. W. C. A. That house was built by Mr. Edwin Reese, Mrs. Margaret Reese, and F. M. Reese, relatives of this scribe.

About 1857, or perhaps a little earlier, a Mr. McGregor, a rich man, built the Episcopal Church. It was situated about where the library is. A very amusing incident took place, when the church was underway.

The father of this scribe met a negro slave of Mr. McGregor's, who was hauling lumber for the building. Mr. Reese asked the negro what he was going to do with it. He answered, "Hits fur Mr. McGregor's Pisterpon Church."

That church stood as a monument to that good man for many years.

The Baptist lot was where the laundry now is. The Baptists were not very prominent in Auburn at that time, so their first structure was a log house; their first preacher was a Mr. E. G. B. Thomas. His Mother dreamed three nights in succession that she was to have a son who would be a Baptist preacher. She also dreamed what his name was to be. The third night after this wonderful dream, Mrs. Thomas had her husband get up and write the name of her son, then unborn. This much named Divine was Edwin Champion Johnson Baptist Bowler Wheeler Nicholas Demer Steven Resdin Moore Thomas. It was said by some of the older citizens that Mr. Thomas was so afflicted with names that he proved to be a poor preacher, and he only remained a short while, returning to his home in Georgia. At that time services were only held once a month. This town was then on a boom, and after nearly fifteen years of much building it was finished, for more than twenty years.

During the period of the boom many prominent and influential Baptists came in from all parts of the South. Among the number were the Swansons, Sales, Echols, Masons, and a Mr. Thomas Slaton. There were many others that the writer of this history does not recall.

The above named Baptists, it has been said, were not pleased with the situation of the first church, so they purchased the lot where the Baptist Church now stands.

The second church was an old fashioned wooden structure, with a long front porch, two entrances, one for the men and the other for the women and children. The pulpit, an old box concern with steps on either end, and doors to close the preacher in securely.

The church, according to my recollection, seated about two hundred people, including the negroes, who entered from the back of the church and occupied the back pews. (There were no negro churches in those days).

The writer of this history remembers as far back as 1854, and to her young memory, the music was good. A Mrs. Patrick Swanson was the organist, and the organ was an old fashion melodeon. Mrs. Swanson said she would play if a curtain was drawn in front of her, so that no one could see her. She was a modest and timid woman. To gratify this dear little woman, the melodeon was placed in the center of the church, and a green curtain drawn in front of the singers and organist.

After this church was completed, in about 1837, or perhaps a little later, the good men of the church decided to call a young man from Savannah, Georgia, Reverend Albert Williams. He moved here with his family, but for some reason unknown to this scribe, he resigned, and in the early 50's moved to Montgomery, where he lived for many years, and died there, having left the ministry. He was a very wealthy man. So the new church was left pastorless.

In 1852 the Reverend Mr. William Williams called. (Brother of Albert Williams). Mr. Williams accepted the call and for several years was a most acceptable minister, a very highly educated man, who was graduated in law, from Princeton.

A strange romance is woven around the life of this young polished gentleman.

Mr. Williams was brought up in Savannah, Georgia, his father was a very rich man and owned a very large cotton factory. At that time there were but few such factories in the South.

After Mr. Williams' graduation he came home for the summer. One morning he walked over to see how things were going along in the Williams Factory, and going from one department to the other he came into the spinning room. There he saw a pretty black haired girl busy at her wheel. He was so pleased

with her appearance that he introduced himself to her. She, not knowing that she should return the compliment, only modestly nodded her head; he asked her to tell him her name, which she said was Ruth Bell.

A friendship soon sprang up between these two, and he began to bring such books as he thought she could read and understand, and always after that the manager would see a new book upon the wheel of Ruth Bell, the poor factory spinner. After a while he asked Ruth's father to allow him to visit his daughter. The father refused this request and warned his daughter against the young man's flattering attentions.

In spite of these protests, Mr. Williams would go to the little factory home to see this girl of his choice, and all the family would sit with them during the evening. Ruth, her mother and sisters always brought their knitting and plied their needles very diligently. At last the climax came, and Mr. Williams asked for the hand of this modest factory girl. The Williams family refused to accept such a fact, but in spite of the protests of his fashionable and aristocratic sisters, he told them that the wedding would come off. So his sisters accepted the situation and began to purchase a beautiful, and useful trousseau for the bride-to-be. They took her in their home and taught her many useful lessons and in about 1845 Mr. Williams married this young factory girl. They immediately left for New York, and there he placed his young wife in the best school, and remained with her until she finished.

He, in the meantime, was gloriously converted and went into the ministry in New York where he also graduated.

As was stated before, Mr. Williams came to this charge in 1852, bringing his wife and several children with him.

He occupied the house now owned by Amos Cox. I think at that time the Baptists owned that residence.

While Mr. Williams was in this work here, he was elected to a chair in Penfield, Georgia, now Mercer University. Afterwards he was elected as President of the Baptist Theological Seminary, then at Greenville, S. C. He lived and died at that work.

The second church was again without a shepherd, and for sometime its doors were closed. After the resignation of Mr.

Williams, the wise heads of our small denomination, again began to cast about for another man, and the choice that time was an old man, known as Parson Jones.

About the year 1855 this dear old man of God came with his family from Tuskegee.

As there were only two services a month, the Parson supplemented his salary by teaching the Masonic Female School, then in a flourishing condition here.

Parson Jones was a peace loving old man. Some of his members would not speak to each other. One morning in the pulpit he reprimanded them severely, and said, "I hear some of you don't speak to one another; why I would be ashamed of myself, I would speak to the Devil. I would say, good morning, Devil, and walk on." He had a high whining voice. The old Parson was here for several years. After he resigned the church began to be depleted, as to numbers, and the remaining few were rather indifferent as to the work; none of the men could be induced to open Sunday School, so the Mother of this scribe, Mrs. Reese, and Mrs. Drake did that service for quite a while.

In 1858, perhaps, a man by the name of Toliferro, was called. He never brought his family here, as he owned his home in Tuskegee. His love of humor and fun was a great drawback to his usefulness.

He wrote a very ridiculous book, called "Skit". It had quite a wide circulation. Mr. Reese, Father of this scribe, said it was a wonderful production of wit and humor. As Mr. Toliferro grew older and more serious, he became ashamed of this production, and made every effort to secure the books from parties who owned them, and burned them. This dear old man was a welcome guest in the homes of his people. He kept all the family roaring with laughter at his side splitting jokes. Mr. Toliferro served the church here for several years. After he resigned, he returned to his humble little home in Tuskegee, where he died at a ripe old age.

For a long while the church was closed. Then in or around 1859 or '60, one Mr. Harden was secured, a good preacher, and a very consecrated man. He had a most distracting case of hay fever; at times he could scarcely preach for sneezing. Hay fever was not known then by such a name, so he had what was called sneezing disease.



Mr. Harden was a Georgian. He died young with T. B. I think he served his church about two years, and was the last of the old guard.

In 1861 the Civil war with all the horrors was upon the Southland and for four years the dear old church was without a shepherd. It was used as a hospital, and filled with sick and dying soldiers.

In 1864, a very terrible storm swept the town, killing several, and leveling many homes. The roof of the church was blown down, resting upon the pews. The house was filled with sick and wounded men, but not one was hurt. Of course the roof was raised and I think the soldiers still remained in the building until the war clouds passed over, which was in 1865.

After that terrible conflict, Auburn, as well as the entire South was desolate for many months, or for several years. The members were too poor even to have services, and for a long while the doors of the old church were closed.

But a Baptist will not always remain down and under. He will after a while arise when the opportunity presents itself. So 1866, or '67, Mr. Alexander Frazer moved in from the country and seeing the sad condition of the old house, said, "We must have a new church. It shall be built if it cost me a thousand dollars." The little remnant, inspired by the blessed Mr. Frazer, began to look around and see what could be done. With the thousand dollars and small contributions from the members and outside help, the third church was erected.

About the year 1868, the Reverend M. W. E. Lloyd was called from LaPlass, Alabama. Mr. Lloyd was not an educated man, but was considered a pretty good preacher by those who thought themselves judges. He served this people for a long while, preaching once a month.

This being a college town, perhaps Mr. Lloyd felt his lack of education, so after a while (I don't recall what year) he resigned, and attended the Baptist Seminary. He was there for two years, I believe. After his return from the Seminary, he was recalled to this charge again, serving in all twenty-two years.

In 1892, the new church was begun. The lumber was furnished from the Plantation of T. O. Wright, and prepared by Mrs. Wright's father, Mr. Parkinson, who was at that time in the lumber business.

After Mr. Lloyd's resignation, Dr. I. T. Tichenor, President of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, often occupied the pulpit, and always led in prayer meeting.

It was a great privilege to listen to Dr. Tichenor's wonderful sermons, they were both inspiring and instructive. Dr. Tichenor had occupied the pulpit in Montgomery for many years, also in Nashville, Tennessee.

"Under date of February 8, 1879, the church called the Reverend J. S. Dill. He was then closing his course of study at the Seminary at Louisville, Ky. The call was accepted, to begin work at the close of the Seminary session. The salary specified was \$600.00, the church failed to raise the amount, so the salary was supplemented with \$200.00 from the Home Board."

This quotation from a letter from Pastor Dill, who preached his first sermon in Auburn, May 25, 1879. Taking his first meal at the home of Mrs. Reece, her daughter, Mrs. Frazer, said to him, "Why you are not nearly so ugly as I expected, from reports that preceded you." This was indeed encouraging to the new pastor.

Mr. Dill married Miss Laura Lymon, of Montevallo, Alabama, November 4, 1879. In a few months the dear young wife developed an incurable disease. The pastor took her to her home in Montevallo, and after much suffering she lingered for several months. Our pastor resigned his charge here and after her death in February, 1881, the church then recalled Mr. Dill, and he promptly returned to his former charge and continued his ministry until the close of that year. All reluctantly gave Mr. Dill up, and he took charge of the church at Union Springs. Mr. Dill was much beloved by all his people here.

After Mr. Dill's resignation Dr. Lloyd returned and took charge for a short while. Again Mr. Lloyd resigned. After this we called the much beloved young graduate from this Institution, Rev. W. M. Blackwelder. He only served one year,

from September, 1883, to September 1884. Mr. Blackwelder is indeed a precious memory to the few of the old members.

After Mr. Blackwelder left us, Mr. Lloyd came back and served the church a short while.

August 2, 1892, James Wisdom Willis was called. He served us only two years.

On March 3, 1895, Rev. Mr. Cloud came, and did his best until 1900. He then resigned and returned to his old home at Shorters where he died soon after leaving here. A dear good old man he was.

When Mr. Cloud left this charge, Mr. A. Y. Napier was called, this was in 1901. He remained with us until 1904. He was called to a church in Montgomery. From there he went as a Missionary to China, where he now is, and for years has been wedded to that great mission.

Mr. Napier was a very earnest Christian gentleman, and we loved him.

In 1904, Rev. Mr. Condry Pough came to lead this people, and a wonderful teacher he was. Together with his consecrated young wife they built up the church greatly. To the sorrow of the entire congregation, Mr. Pough remained only two years, and on June 1, 1906, he bade us a fond farewell, to take charge of a church in Mississippi.

Rev. Mr. Murry Edwards came September 1, 1906, and for fourteen years he was a faithful servant of God. Mr. Edwards was a consecrated man, was beloved by many of his flock. He resigned after fourteen years of service here. He was called to take charge of the Baptist church in Tuscumbia, where he has done a great work, and is still the pastor of that church.

Now last but not least, Rev. Mr. E. W. Holmes came to this charge in October, 1921, and resigned after five years of good service. Mr. Holmes together with the spiritual Miss Leland Cooper, has the finest organized B. Y. P. U. of any other in the state.

Mr. Holmes was a power among the young college boys and girls. Many were brought to Christ by his and Miss Cooper's influence and teaching.

Mr. Holmes, like our dear Lord, went about doing good. The writer of this paper will ever hold him in grateful memory for his prayers and sympathy in times of sorrow. His wife, too, was a wonderful inspiration to the W. M. U. and young women whom she taught.

The Baptist are now agitating greatly the erection of a \$100,000.00 church on the same lot where for many years very plain houses of worship have stood. This, when built, will be the fifth Baptist church built by the people of Auburn, Alabama.

Mr. and Mrs. Dill have expressed a desire to place in the new church a memorial window to their Father, Dr. I. T. Tichenor. Mrs. Dill is the second daughter of Dr. I. T. Tichenor, and spent much of her girlhood in Auburn. and in the Baptist Church. This window will indeed be an acceptable gift from these dear people of God and will be a fitting reminder of the loving and generous service of that great and good man.

Mr. T. G. Bush, of Birmingham, was born in Auburn. Her father was the second pastor of the Baptist Church. Her uncle, Mr. William Williams was the third pastor.

Mrs. Bush, a wonderfully consecrated woman, has just presented to the Baptist denomination a check of \$500.00, greatly appreciated by the entire church. This gift was in memorial of her father and uncle.

A new pastor, Dr. Edwards, was called on the 3rd of October, 1926. He has accepted the call, and will take charge November 1, 1926. No doubt this man of God will be a great inspiration in the building of the new church. For with a long strong pull, all together, much can be accomplished through Him whose promises never fail.

Let co-operation be our watchword, and all will be well.

## TEXAS RANGERS A UNIQUE FORCE

### LIKE NO OTHER ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD

The Formation of the Body Dates Back to 1836, When the Texans Were Having Trouble with Mexicans—Sam Houston Organized a Body of Sixteen Hundred Mounted Riflemen—Their Doings in the War Between the States—Good Riders and Hard Fighters—Some of the Encounters in Which They Have Been Engaged.

(The following article about the Texas Rangers is of interest to Alabamians on account of its reference to Sam Houston, to whom our State owes a great debt of gratitude as a soldier under General Jackson in the Creek Indian War, fought in Alabama, 1813-14. Another reason Alabama is interested in Sam Houston is because he married, in Marion, Miss Margaret Lea, a charming young lady of that town. She went to Texas as his bride and they reared their family there. The Lea home is still preserved in Marion and occupied as a residence by later owners. Editor.)

(From the San Francisco Chronicle.)

The Texas Rangers as an organization dates from the spring of 1836. The hardy Texans were at war with Mexico for the freedom of the Republic of Texas from Mexican rule. When the Alamo had fallen and the frightful massacre there had occurred, General Sam Houston organized among the settlers in the territory a troop of 1,600 mounted riflemen. They were the original Texas Rangers. They did wonders in the face of the army under General Santa Ana in the battle of San Jacinto. When the Republic of Texas was organized in December, 1837, the Rangers were retained as a sort of standing army for the frontier of the unique republic. During the seven years before Texas was admitted as a state in the Union the Rangers repelled a horde of murderous Mexican marauders from beyond the Rio Grande, fought into submission the fierce Apaches, Comanches and Kiowas dozens of times, and administered justice on a wholesale plan to a great number of the red-handed outlaws and ruffians who flocked into the new republic from all parts of the United States.

The Texas Rangers became so much of an institution for the protection of life and property of the settlers and lonely ranchmen of the territory that when Texas became a state 1,200 of the Rangers were retained as mounted police along the Mexican border and for holding in check the almost intractable Indian tribes of the Southwest. Until the Civil War broke out the Texas

Rangers were kept constantly in the field. At times there were reserve Rangers to the number of 3,000 among the frontiersmen, who were called out many times to aid in quelling an Indian outbreak and to drive out or slay a band of Mexican marauders. After the war the Rangers were gradually reduced from 1,000 to 300 men, and for some ten years there has been no legally constituted force of Rangers. The men who occupy to some degree the places of the old-time Rangers are officially designated the Frontier Battalion. Up to 1879 the battalion was composed of six companies. Companies A and C were disbanded about five years ago. There were then forty men in a company, officered by a captain, a lieutenant, a sergeant and a corporal. The present organization provides for only captains and sergeants, and the force was cut down in 1896 from fourteen men in each company to seven, "a mere handful," says an old Ranger, "but they are all aces."

Still there are in the office of the Adjutant General at Austin a list of 1,800 equipped and experienced men who are amenable to calls for immediate duty as Rangers by the governor. The list is revised every year, and only the most hardy may serve. There is also a list of reserve Rangers to the number of 6,000. The stock men and owners of the big Texas ranchers all employ some men belonging to the Rangers on their own account.

### In the Civil War

When the Civil War broke out General Con Terry, an old ranger, organized the famous body of men known as Terry's Texas Rangers, composed almost entirely of former rangers and frontiersmen. They fought from Bull Run to Appomattox, and lost seventy-five per cent of their original muster roll. General Sherman's memoirs comment upon the bravery of the Rangers at Shiloh. Soon after the close of the Civil War the Texas legislature provided for calling out 1,200 Rangers to protect the frontiers against hostile Indians. They were what would have been known five hundred years ago as wardens of the marches. It was a formidable little army thus provided, and for some years thereafter the Rangers formed a strong body of troops. As late as 1873 there were organized and armed along the frontier of Texas twenty-eight minute companies of Rangers, and four more companies were mustered into service late that year or early the next.

Senator Roger Q. Mills has said that it is unfortunate for the glory of the West that a history of the Texas Rangers cannot be written with any satisfaction. The chief actors are participants in the history-making days of that wonderful body are all dead, and they have left no material for a correct account of their deeds of cold heroism. Then, too, the achievements and acts of the Rangers—their supremest tests of valorous duty—occurred away out on the plains of Texas, many miles remote from the border of civilization, and the homely, everyday heroes had no idea they were doing things as sublimely brave as any Theban band or Spartans or six hundred at Balaklava ever did.

It is only by piecemeal that one can get an idea nowadays of the dangers the Texas Rangers have faced as easily as daily duty. In the summer of 1847 the Rangers followed the Comanches, numbering over 3,000, ceaselessly for two months. Seven times there were engagements of several hours' length. Then when the Comanches had been temporarily subdued the even more hostile Apaches on the west had to be attended to for three months more, but in this the United States troops were the leaders. In October a half-dozen bands of Mexican bandits, who had burned, murdered and marauded along the Rio Grande while the Rangers were engaged with the Indians three hundred miles away, had to be searched out amid vast stretches of arid wastes and trackless foothills, and fought under all imaginable hazardous circumstances. In one week twenty-two Rangers were killed by the intrenched half-breed bandits to the number of three hundred. Altogether the campaigning against Comanches, Apaches and marauders lasted ten months, and there was not a rest day—no time when the Rangers felt secure from danger—in all those months. In that campaign of 1847 fourteen out of every hundred Rangers were killed. Seventeen per cent more were wounded by poisoned arrows and bullets so that they became invalids for life. No danger was too severe, no duty too risky for the Texans.

Little squads of Rangers had no thought of the fearful chances they were taking in going for miles into a hostile Indian region where hundreds of braves might be concealed for massacre at any moment. "I have heard from the lips of reliable Rangers," said General Miles, when the Rangers were enlisting in the Rough Riders' troop for Cuba, "tales of daring by the Texas Rangers that are incomparable. It is indeed too bad that the world knows



so little about those marvelous men. There have been hosts of men among the Texas Rangers who were just as nervy as Davy Crockett, Travis or Bowie were at the Alamo."

Statistics are kept in the office of the Adjutant General of Texas regarding the Rangers, and they give something of an idea of the constant dangers and the almost constant campaigning that these hardy men have experienced along the Texan frontier. In 1852 600 Rangers were engaged in a fight with over 2,000 Cherokees. The latter were intrenched near where Denison, Texas, now flourishes. Scouts reported the size of the Indian body to the Rangers, and said that if a certain hill seven miles off to the left could be gained in the face of the terrible odds against such a movement the Rangers would master the situation. The desperate chance was accepted. With a whoop of defiance to the Indians the Texans rode forward. Exactly 137 men fell dead in the charge. But the hill was taken and held until the United States troops came a few hours later to take the brunt of the battle.

### Fights with Indians

From 1865 until 1883 the Texas Rangers effectually followed 128 parties of Indians marauders, had 84 fights with Indians and Mexicans, killed 82 Indians, wounded 62 and captured 6; killed 27 Mexicans and wounded 5; recovered nearly 6,000 stolen horses, mules and cattle, three citizens carried off by Indians and desperadoes. During those years 396 citizens were killed and 81 carried off by Mexicans or Indians; 12 rangers were killed and 21,600 horses and mules, 43,400 cattle and 2,400 sheep and goats were stolen. There were in addition homes of settlers burned, prairie fires purposely started, many people lynched and a vast number of minor outrages which the Rangers were called upon to redress.

Conditions had so far changed in Texas by the year 1889 that the Rangers were no longer needed for defense against hostile Indians, as Indian raids had ceased. But the force, now reduced in numbers, was still active in the suppression of desperadoes along the border, some of them raiding Mexicans, others native products, and all made troublesome from the fact that increased vigilance on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande tended to con-



fine the operations of such persons to Texas. The rangers made in the years 1889-90 579 arrests, mostly of desperate criminals, among them 76 murderers, 160 cattle thieves and 25 robbers and burglars.

Although Mexican outrages had decreased in numbers and the Indians had utterly disappeared from the state, the rangers, from December, 1890, to November 30, 1892, made more than 900 arrests.

The story of the rangers service is one long record of unwavering fidelity to duty during all the sixty years and more in which its members have guarded the lives, liberties and property of their fellow citizens. No gaudy trappings nor gay equipment have any place in their outfit; no bugle calls them, and no flag floats above them in their swift and silent rides, yet none the less surely has this remarkable organization ever shown itself admirably adapted to the times and conditions under which it has developed. In all the elements of true courage and earnestness, in ready obedience, efficiency and patriotic devotion, its record has been surpassed by that of no body of constabulary ever mustered.

### Requisites of a Ranger

Any unmarried man over eighteen years of age is eligible as a ranger, but it is an exceedingly difficult matter to get into the organization. Courage, physical soundness, first-rate horsemanship, precision with firearms and steady habits are the requisites for membership. The term of enlistment is one year. The ranger furnishes his horse, accoutrements and arms, while the state furnishes food for the men, forage, ammunition, medicine and medical attendance. The pay of captains is \$100 a month, of sergeants \$50 a month, and of privates \$30 a month. The force is made up of young men, sober, well ordered, and, as a rule, fairly well educated. The rangers of today attend to business in the same thorough fashion as their predecessors, and in small bands of six or eight men they pursue and capture the worst desperadoes of the border counties.

In the equipment of its men and officers but scant regard is paid to military law and precedent. Each ranger dresses as he

pleases, experience having taught him the best outfit for utility and comfort on his unending round of duty. He usually wears a corduroy coat, with reversible waterproof lining, heavy riding trousers and boots well spurred, a flannel shirt, buckskin gloves and a big hat. For arms, he carries a short carbine, a bowie knife and a Colt's sixshooter, which is not strapped close to his body, but hangs almost to his knee, it having been found that thus suspended there is less risk of the weapon catching when drawn in a hurry. In his belt are his cartridges. And, so accoutred, he is always ready to mount and ride. "We live in the saddle, and the sky is our roof," say the rangers, and this is almost literally true, for the greater part of their time is passed in active pursuit of criminals. The raiding ranger takes a horse where he will, and may arrest or search in any part of Texas.

A veteran ranger is held in deep respect all over Texas. Every town that is the home of a very old ranger—one who fought under Sam Houston or went through the rebellion—gives first honor always to the aged ranger. A veteran ranger is naturally the most popular man in the precinct. His foibles are overlooked and his old clothes are hallowed. An old ranger may have almost anything that the border counties have to bestow, and it is from retired rangers that sheriffs and other county officers are usually chosen. In Waco there is a club of ex-rangers, and when the members assemble and are in a mood a visitor may have some of the most thrilling anecdotes and stories he ever heard or read.

Active rangers, when in camp, employ their time cleaning their arms and training their horses. There is very little of what an army officer would call military drill. A ranger is expected simply to be a good rider and a quick and accurate shot. Every one of them is all that and more. No crack cavalryman in any army in all Europe can mount a horse quicker and dash in pursuit of an enemy with greater celerity than a Texas ranger. He can keep a constant blaze of fire pouring out of a Winchester when his horse is going at the top of his speed, and his bullets will hit the mark nine times out of ten. His Winchester empty, he seizes the bridle reins between his teeth, and, with a revolver in either hand, he can rain bullets into a man's body at a distance of 100 yards. Should he drop anything or see anything on the ground that he wants, he does not even check the speed of his

horse, but, bending from the saddle as if he were made of India rubber, he picks the object from the ground.

Though a little suspicious of strangers, the rangers are very clever and hospitable to gentlemen who come into their camp armed with the proper credentials. At night, around their campfires, they are constantly telling stories of their own or some comrade's adventures. Many of them are men of superior education, and since they are constant readers of newspapers no class of frontier people are more entertaining. In listening to the history of their many battles and hardships one wonders that they would continue in such dangerous service for so little pay. With them there is no such thing as peace. Constant vigilance day and night and war more than half the time is demanded of them by the citizens of the border.

### Some of Their Exploits

Out of hundreds of extraordinary deeds of bravery two will give some idea of what the Texas Rangers have been doing in smoothing the paths in the Southwest for advancing civilization. In July, 1870, the rangers were making the last of many campaigns against the Comanches. Quanah was the new chief then, and a great warrior. He was living a few years ago, when he described the last battle in 1870 with the rangers as follows:

"Heap bunch of rangers rode out on the prairie, tied their horses to the saddle horns by their bridles and opened fire on us. My men fell fast. We fired and tried to kill horses. Then the rangers lay behind their dead horses and killed us like grass; we tried to rush them; twice we tried, and failed. After much time they did not fire so fast. We thought powder and bullets all gone. Then, as we were going to charge again, they all stood up. They took off their hats and yelled. We were much locoed (deceived). At last we charged, but you rangers don't fight like pale faces, but like devils. We killed thirty-four, but you killed us like grass. Comanches had heap more men in that battle than rangers had."

Several years ago the rangers accomplished the capture of the famous band of outlaws and cutthroats known as the Bill Cook gang. For eleven years that gang had murdered, robbed,

pillaged and had wrecked railroad trains and burned the homes of settlers. Detectives, sheriff's posses and bands of outraged farmers and cowboys had pursued the bandits again and again. The Cook gang had always fought shy of Texas, especially localities where remnants of rangers were yet in force. Captain Watson, formerly of Company D of the rangers, tells of the final capture of the terrifying gang in the following words:

"One evening we received a telegram worded: 'Bring boys and saddles; hot work.' This came from Bellevue, Texas, on the Fort Worth and Denver road, 290 miles southeast of Amarillo. We packed up our saddles, put our guns in good order and took the train. We left the train just before reaching our destination, so as to prevent suspicion of our movements.

"The man that sent the call for help met us, and said that he had located out in the country a bunch of men that had been acting strangely. We waited till dark, and sent to the livery stable for horses. Then we rode off toward the place where the strangers were.

"We lay near the house until daylight, and captured one of the desperadoes, who was acting as sentinel. He not wish to go with us to the house, as he said there was to be a tremendous fight; so we tied him to a tree and advanced. The outlaws did not know we were near until we rapped on the door and asked them to come out and see how pretty the weather was. Their reply to this polite invitation was several shots through the door. We then opened fire, and those within replied. Finally a ball from one of our guns struck the magazine of a Winchester in the hands of one of the outlaws, and a piece of the broken magazine cut a deep gash in the outlaw's chin. They all then retreated upstairs, and kept up the firing. We broke in the door and fired into the room above through the ceiling, when the outlaws decided it was time to ring down the curtain, and surrender. They came down stairs with their empty hands in front of them and we gave each of them a pair of bracelets. It was four out of Bill Cook's gang of six, and we had six men on our side. Among those captured was 'Skeeter,' Cook's right bower. I keep as a memento of the affair Skeeter's leather coat, a pair of huge spurs taken from the dead body of one of the outlaws, and Cook's belt of cartridges found in the house, though Cook himself was absent and thus escaped capture."

## SOME EVENTS BEARING UPON THE HISTORY OF CONCORD BAPTIST CHURCH

(The following article on the Concord Baptist Church in Choctaw County, was written by Mr. S. W. Wilson, of Butler, who states in correspondence with the Editor that the article is not a full history but merely a record of some events in connection with the church. He is working on others in his County including the Butler, Toxey and Gilbertown Baptist Churches. He states in his letters that the first Baptist Church in South Alabama was organized in Clarke County, in 1810, and the second in the same year, located in what was then Washington County but now Choctaw. That church was the Oakatuppa, which disbanded in 1824. Hurricane Baptist Church came out of the old Oakatuppa Church. Editor.)

The settlement of the first Baptist in Alabama is believed to have been in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century just following the Revolutionary War. We do know that a group of Baptists settled over on the Mississippi River in 1780 and there was a licensed preacher by the name of Richard Curtis among them. The first church in the present confines of Alabama was constituted in North Alabama and known as the Flint River Baptist Church on October 2, 1808. About this same time there appeared a licensed preacher, William Cochrane, from Georgia, in Washington and adjoining counties. Elder James Courtney constituted Bassett's Creek Church which was the first Baptist Church in South Alabama on March 31, 1810, in Clarke County. The second Baptist church in South Alabama was west of the Tombigbee River and within the present confines of Choctaw County. It was Oaktuppa Baptist Church constituted by Elders Joseph McGee and Jacob Parker in 1810. The writer believes that this church was in South Choctaw which was settled about this time with the earliest land grants being made in 1808, 1809, 1810.

The northern part of Choctaw County was not settled until after 1830 at which time the Choctaw Indians were moved across the Mississippi River. The first land was sold and entered on the tract book in this immediate vicinity of Concord Baptist Church on November 25, 1834 by David Daniels in E $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 33 of Township 15, Range 4 West.

It was not until eleven years later, or November 29, 1845, that the Concord Baptist Church was constituted. During that time the people probably went to church at either Mt. Zion in

Mississippi, or Harmony (now Zion in Sumter County), these churches having been constituted in the 1830's. Those who constituted the presbytery of the founding of Concord Baptist were Elders Nathan Slay, Thomas H. Clyatt, and H. P. Brunson. Nothing more is known of Thomas H. Clyatt except that he was the first pastor of the church. H. P. Brunson lived within the vicinity of Zion Church. Nathan Slay was the second pastor of which more will be said than about the others because we know more about him.

Nathan Slay was born in 1798 in South Carolina, came when a boy with his parents and settled on Dog River, near Mobile. Some time later he moved with his parents to Winchester, Mississippi. Schools being scarce in his community, he did not have the advantage of a formal education. In 1817, at the age of 19, he married Miss Polly Powell, daughter of a preacher in that neighborhood. He felt the call to preach but not until during a long spell of sickness did he yield to the divine call to preach. His ministry was hampered by the lack of education. His devoted wife taught him to read by a pine knot fire at night. He studied his Bible almost constantly and became well versed in the scriptures. Most of the early churches of Southwest Alabama and Southeast Mississippi were organized by him, and he was probably the key man in the organization of Concord Baptist Church. He also organized the Liberty Association in 1838. He died in 1865 and was buried at Clear Creek Baptist Church.

The following is a copy of the constitution of the church as signed by the charter members:

"Covenant entered into by the undesigned at the constitution of a church called Concord, Sumter County, Alabama, 29th of November, A.D. 1845; viz:—

We the undersigned being Baptist by immersion of our faith and as we trust have given ourselves to God and one another in Gospel Bonds, do by the assistance of God agree to observe our duty to God, to ourselves, and Brethren, and to the World according to the directions laid down in the New Testament have agreed to adopt the following by-laws for our government in conference.



"Signed by John Shumake, Zebulon Buckalew, Christopher Goram, Isiah Gardner, Beedy Gardner, Thomas Goodwin, John Powell, Mary Powell, John Phillips, Susan Phillips, Nancy Bryan, and Sarah Winders."

The first twelve years of the church records have been lost for more than sixty years and, therefore, the first transactions of the church are not available. However, there is one thing of importance that we have found in Ball's History of Clarke County, concerning Reverend W. Jacob Parker who died at Grove Hill on March 20, 1875. "He was born December 13, 1818, near Milledgeville, Georgia; professed faith in Christ December 1836 in Montgomery County, Alabama, was baptized by Elder John Robinson near Orion, Pike County, Alabama, on the fourth Sabbath in February 1837; was licensed to preach by Concord Church in Choctaw County in June 1847 and was ordained by the same church in 1849 and entered at once upon the active duties of his ministry." On November 16, 1851, Brother Parker joined Rehoboth Baptist Church, at Pushmataha, upon its constitution by a letter of dismission from Concord Baptist Church. Most of his ministry was in Clarke and Marengo Counties.

The first recorded minutes of the action of the church that we have was in May 1857. The business of the church ran rather smooth on through the war between the States. However, there are no minutes from September, 1863 until June 1864, these being lost.

We Baptists of today often wonder how the Baptist churches in early days carried on their business. Here is a copy of the "General Rules for calling up business in conference" in 1857:

- "1st Open conference with prayer and praise.
- 2nd Invite visiting brethren to seats with us.
- 3rd Open the door of the church for the reception of members.
- 4th Call for reference.
- 5th Enquire into the fellowship of the church.
- 6th Call for voluntary acknowledgements.
- 7th Call for business.
- 8th Call for reading the minutes.
- 9th Dismiss in order."



These conferences were most always held on Saturday before the regular preaching service. The fifth rule above was the proper time for one member to state any maladjustment with a fellow member of the church or for general contention in the church. Here the charges were made against various members. A few of the more common charges were: non-attendance, swearing, drinking, dancing, fighting, unchristian-like conduct, and general grievances. For personal reasons none of these charges will be mentioned. Here, may we clear up the misconception of the act of "turning members out of the church" or exclusion of members. It seems to be of general opinion that exclusion meant that a member was forever excluded. This only happened in a case where the excluded member failed to make proper acknowledgements to the satisfaction of the church. Then the church on accepting the acknowledgements would restore the member into the fellowship of the church. Thereby the member was merely excluded from the fellowship of the church and the church did not pass final judgment on his membership. The person who was excluded could not join another church in good standing until proper acknowledgements were made to the former church.

The Negro slaves were admitted to the church just as the white people, and there was a goodly number who were members. They occupied seats in the rear of the old church. After they received their freedom in 1865 they remained members of the church until November 1868 when the following motion was carried:

"The colored people of this church be granted letters and given six months to build a church."

It was at this time when the Negroes withdrew and constituted the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church, which stands near the site of the old Concord Baptist Church. One note of interest concerning the Negroes occurs in the March 1868 minutes, viz:—"That Elder J. F. Johnson be granted privilege to receive and baptize colored people and to preach to them on the first Sabbath and Saturday before, every month at this place." He was permitted to hold conference but all business of importance must come before the white membership for decision.

The old time revivals must have been in their height back in 1858. A full account was given of a series of meetings in which five preachers participated, viz:—J. K. Ryan, Hardy Yarbrough, Ambrose Yarbrough, W. Jacob Parker, and M. Wolf. The services began at nine o'clock A.M. with a prayer meeting and preaching at 11 A.M. by one preacher and the invitation by another. They would have dinner on the church grounds and preaching again at 2 P.M. after the same manner as the 11 A.M. services, and preaching again at 7 P.M. in the same order as before. As a result of this meeting 16 whites and one black candidate were baptized. Then in 1868 there were 88 members added by baptism alone. It was in this year that the church voted to extend an arm of the church to the Shugahloaf Schoolhouse. Then in September the church voted to receive the 22 persons that were baptized as a result of a meeting at Shugarloaf Schoolhouse into Concord Baptist Church. Then in October 1868 there was a mass withdrawal of 19 members from the church, but no reason was given. It could have been for the purpose of constituting a new church.

There was another break in the minutes from February 1877, at which time a new book was started, until December 1892.

In 1896 a committee was appointed consisting of J. R. Phillips, J. Wilson, H. P. Wilson, L. A. Brock, and J. W. Powell to investigate the conditions of the church. It was reported that the church was in bad condition and a motion was entered and carried to build a new church at a new location. This location was decided upon to be near the schoolhouse. A committee was named to get funds and arrange for the building of the new church, viz: — J. W. Powell, L. A. Brock, and J. R. Phillips. Another motion was made as follows: "It was agreed that the church enter into a covenant not to allow any burying at the new church and to keep up the cemetery at the old church to be signed by each male member and entered into the church book."

It was also moved to let the old church building stand where it was. The moving of the church caused a split in the church and 20 male and 41 female members withdrew and formed a "new church" in the "old church". It is not shown in the minutes if and when these members came back into the "Concord Baptist Church", but it is said that they did, for the old church house was demolished in January 1919 and the inside ceiling sold for fifty

dollars. One amusing thing that is related, but not on record, about this split in the church was the fact that both churches wanted the old church Bible and it was mysteriously shared between the churches for some time. It is evident that this faction has completely been settled, for the old Bible is in the church now. On two other occasions the church was almost torn apart, one in 1892 and one in 1895-96. These two occasions will merely go as mentioned in this review of the church.

Now as to some interesting facts taken at random from the one hundred years of service of the church.

June 19, 1858—The church held a service of foot washing.

July 1858—A query, "Is it prudent or imprudent for a member of a Baptist church to play or have a violin played in or about his house?" The answer was to be given in the next conference but the minutes were torn out of the book.

February 1862—A special prayer meeting was called concerning the difficulty of the members.

August 1922—Church gave Brother Miller \$72 on a "Ford car".

August 1927—Organized a B.Y.P.U.

August 1941—Church gave Brother Stone \$50 on new car.

The greatest membership was in 1868 with 193 members, and lost 106 members by the meeting of the Association in 1870 when they had 87 members. The longest tenure of any one pastor was J. W. Stone who served continuously for 15 years, while J. K. Ryan served the church four different times with a total of 14 years. The longest tenure of a church clerk was that of E. C. Garrison who served continuously for 22 years with Joe H. Bryan serving 16 years.

Dr. David Bryan, who was ordained in 1907 by this church, is the grandson of David Bryan who was probably one of the first deacons of the church and a very outstanding member of the church for the first 25 years of its service. Dr. Bryan was Concord's gift to foreign missions. He was a missionary in China for a number of years. He is now retired and living in Richmond, Virginia.

Brother John Brock, the son of Brother D. W. and Mary Phillips Brock, who was ordained at Rehoboth Baptist Church at Pushmataha, can also be claimed as a son of Concord Baptist Church. He is now pastor of Moss Point, Mississippi, where he has been for many years.

R. S. Gavin, who was ordained in 1897 at Concord, gave a useful life to the ministry of which most of his service was in Mississippi, until his death a few years ago. He was the son-in-law of D. W. and Mary Phillips Brock.

Of those who were former pastors of the church the following are still living:

David Bryan, Richmond Virginia  
A. H. Miller, Meridian, Mississippi  
E. C. Osborn, Tennessee  
J. W. Stone, Meridian, Mississippi  
A. S. Bentley, Grove Hill, Alabama

The following are the names of the deacons ordained and when as found on the church record. It is to be remembered that we did not have access to all the church minutes.

J. L. Blanks, September 13, 1857  
William Granberry, March 1859  
Harrison Griffis, April 1865  
David G. Powell, December 1868  
\*L. A. Brock, March 1894  
J. W. Powell, September 1902  
W. H. Phillips, Jr., March 1930  
N. C. Bryan, March 1930  
J. B. Phillips, Jr., March 1930  
E. C. Garrsion, March 1930  
E. L. Marsh, November 1941  
B. B. Cook, November 1941  
Phillip Garrison, November 1941

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\*NOTE: L. A. Brock was elected deacon again July 1896 and resigned in September 1901.

| Pastors                              | Tenure                       |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Thomas H. Clyatt & Nathan Slay ..... | From constitution until 1857 |
| B. F. Willis .....                   | 1857                         |
| Hardy Yarbrough .....                | 1858                         |
| J. K. Ryan .....                     | 1859                         |
| Hardy Yarbrough .....                | 1860                         |
| J. K. Ryan .....                     | 1861-62                      |
| J. E. Scott .....                    | 1863                         |
| J. K. Ryan .....                     | 1864-1870                    |
| Hardy Yarbrough .....                | 1871-72                      |
| J. K. Ryan .....                     | 1873-1876                    |
| W. F. Pond .....                     | 1877-1884                    |
| J. D. Cook .....                     | 1885-1887                    |
| A. J. Hearn .....                    | 1890                         |
| W. H. DeWitt .....                   | 1893-94                      |
| Charles G. Elliot .....              | 1895-1901                    |
| J. E. Vaughn .....                   | 1902                         |
| I. N. Langston .....                 | 1903-04                      |
| Marion Briscoe .....                 | 1905-1907                    |
| B. G. F. Stovall .....               | 1908                         |
| David Bryan .....                    | 1909-10                      |
| J. D. Cook .....                     | 1911-?                       |
|                                      | (Minutes gone)               |
| A. H. Miller .....                   | 1916-1923                    |
| H. B. Harrison .....                 | 1924-25                      |
| E. C. Osburn .....                   | 1926-27                      |
| J. W. Stone .....                    | 1928-1943                    |
| A. S. Bentley .....                  | 1944-45                      |
| S. W. Wilson .....                   | Nov. 1945-                   |

| Preachers Ordained         | Tenure |
|----------------------------|--------|
| William Jacob Parker ..... | 1849   |
| R. S. Gavin .....          | 1897   |
| David Bryan .....          | 1907   |

| Church Clerks             | Tenure                                  |
|---------------------------|---|
| W. L. Granberry .....     | May 1857—Nov. 1857                      |
| J. L. Blanks .....        | Nov. 1857—July 1859                     |
| B. L. Howse .....         | July 1859—Oct. 1861                     |
| P. P. Culpepper .....     | Oct. 1861—Apr. 1863<br>(Called to Army) |
| John L. Phillips .....    | Apr. 1863—Nov. 1864                     |
| B. L. Howse .....         | Nov. 1864—Oct. 1865                     |
| P. P. Culpepper .....     | Oct. 1865—1868                          |
| William H. Phillips ..... | 1868—1876                               |
| J. R. Phillips .....      | 1876 (No minutes<br>until 1892)         |
| J. D. Phillips .....      | 1892—Nov. 1896                          |
| J. S. Phillips .....      | Nov. 1896—1902                          |
| Joe H. Bryan .....        | 1902—1918                               |
| E. C. Garrison .....      | 1918 till death 1940                    |
| J. W. Hearn .....         | 1940—Feb. 1944                          |
| Miss Bessie Brock .....   | Feb. 1944—                              |

## ALABAMA — MY HOME

Alabama, where the stars fell, now with stars is carpeted,  
And in daisy fields are cattle lying on a crushed star bed!  
There is cadence in the calling through the valleys, on the hills,  
Of the mockingbirds and thrushes and the pastoral whippoorwills.  
Clouds of dogwood dot the hillsides above fragrant, furrowed  
fields,

And comes scent of honeysuckle that the hedgerow harvest yields,  
Later followed by the laurel and crepe myrtle's pink tipped foam—  
Alabama—oh the wonder of this place I call home!

Here the Coosa, Tallapoosa and Cahaba rivers flow  
With a host of others singing with a music soft and low,  
And they give a fruitful largess as they go to meet the sea  
Though rich counties like Conecuh, Talladega, Cherokee.  
Here Florala and Wetumpka, Letohatchee, Montcalmo,  
Alameda and Chunchula, Escatawpa and Saco  
Are to me words made of music and they follow where I roam,  
With their chords of mellow music from my Alabama home.

In the south the bayous beckon with their fronds of fairy fern,  
And wisteria is garlanded where the bright azaleas burn;  
Where the oaks wear hoods of gray moss and magnolias tightly  
curl,  
Waiting for the mellow moment when their beauty will unfurl;  
Where at night the moon is master of a land of mystery,  
And a sluggish breeze may shiver blossoms on a silver tree.  
Dark of moon comes willful witching; light of moon a silver  
gnome  
Is perched upon a fairy lily in my Alabama home.

In the north is might of red hills towering towards a smoke-  
curled sky,  
And the finger of old Vulcan on the mountain lifted high,  
Might of steel and red iron rivers and the roads that all lead up,  
And a magic city growing in a monstrous mountain cup;  
A place for laughter, place for learning, place for work and  
honest sweat,  
Place for every class and creature, place for rose and violet;  
And if ever one shall walk here on this fertile, rich red loam  
Soon, oh soon, he will be saying, "Alabama is my home".

Mary B. Ward.



## JASMINE HILL

(This poem was inspired by a visit to "Jasmine Hill", the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, among the blue hills of Elmore County. Editor.)

Sheer rock wall and hill top space,  
Cannot hold such lovely grace;  
God's creation; shaped by man,  
By love, and artists' hands.

A cottage pink, looks over all  
As yellow roses climb the wall.  
Azaleas, dressed like china dolls  
Bring raptured sighs and gentle ahs!

A lily pool; a wishing well,  
A mirrored lake, sweet asphodel.  
Stately columns reaching high  
Seek benediction from the sky.

Row on row of tulips grow  
Flanked by honey-suckle sweet,  
As on down lover's lane we go  
To come upon the lover's seat.

Downy balls of cherry blooms  
Hanging high in great festoons;  
Piping Pans and dancing Faun  
Greeting early spring-time dawn.

Above the dripping lily pool,  
Narcissus stands so sure and cool.  
The dying Gaul consents to death  
While lovely Venus takes one's breath.

Winged victory, with stately grace  
A symbol stands; through time and space.  
For Freedom's four; In God's free land,  
Unspoiled by monarch's heavy hand.

Vashti Robertson.

### MY HARVEST

I must hasten to garner my harvest  
Of autumn delights  
And store them away.  
When winter brings barren days  
I will open up my hoard  
And warm my heart by it.

I must keep tryst when the sun  
Emerging from an inflamed sky  
Meets its upturned face  
In the lake below,  
While the encircling hills  
Look down in reverence.  
I will pick its amethystine chromosphere  
From sky and lake  
For sunless days to come.  
I must out early  
To walk in the animating air  
Of early fall mornings  
That I may remember  
To have felt all-competent.

Blue and rose morning glories  
On the garden fence,  
Or climbing up a stalk of corn.  
A yellow-and-black-flecked butterfly  
Sailing through the air  
To light on a heliotrope ageratum.  
A black gum tree aflame  
In a background of yellowing hickory.  
Goldenrod in the corners  
Of a zigzagging rail fence  
That has outlived its day  
And still sets the boundary  
To acres of white cotton.  
New stacks of hay standing  
Like a village of wigwams.  
The peace and serenity of fulfillment  
In a field of ripened corn.

The singsong hum of a cotton gin.  
A midday sunshine, gentle—  
Not virile in the afternoon of the year.  
Thoughts that possess me  
As I linger in the graveyard  
Of a country church  
When an autumn sun is hanging  
Just over the tops of pine trees.  
Wagons rattling on a country road  
In the clear keen air of twilight.  
Distant barking of dogs on a possum hunt.  
A crystal light enveloping the sleeping town  
While the moon is bewitched  
By its own face in the lake.

These treasures, and others,  
I gather on precious autumn days.

Anne Elizabeth Newman  
LaFayette, Alabama

## GENEALOGICAL INQUIRIES

**MANNING**—Ancestry of Hillary Manning who married Sarah Lewis in North Carolina in 1779 and of Elijah L. Manning who came to Butler County, Ala., in 1818. Elizabeth Ann Wright, 2818 Shelby St., Dallas, Texas.

**ROGERS**—Information about Wyley Rogers who was born in North Carolina about 1781. His wife, Lurany, was born in Virginia about 1785. They came to Lowndes County, Ala., about 1818 and went from there to Arkansas about 1832. Who were their parents? Elizabeth Ann Wright, 2818 Shelby St., Dallas, Texas.

**REID, READ, REED**—Information about Lydia Reed, daughter of Elijah Manning and his wife, Lydia Little. Her husband was a doctor, I think. Elizabeth Ann Wright, 2818 Shelby St., Dallas, Texas.

**CALVERT or CALVIT**—Thomas Calvert or Calvit and his son William who settled in Alabama between 1800 and 1820, near Vance, Tuscaloosa, Ala. Thomas Calvert's daughter, Jane, married James Hill, and lived in the same vicinity. They came from Washington and Sullivan Counties, Tenn. Information desired. John A. Deterly, Jr., Box 1222, Baltimore, 3, Md.

**POSEY**—Jane Calhoun Posey was the daughter of James Willis Posey, born in South Carolina, died in Mobile, Ala., and wife, Mary Elizabeth Rutledge; granddaughter of Charles Posey and wife, Matilda Calhoun. Ancestry desired. Mrs. Henry L. Hood, Box 220, Russellville, Ala.

**ROBERTS**—Richard Roberts and first wife, Elizabeth, lived in Albermarle County, Va., 1733-1740, when they moved to Bertie County, N. C., where she died. He again married but name of wife unknown. By this first marriage he had a son, Davis Montgomery Roberts, who married Elizabeth Allen. Davis Montgomery Roberts and wife, Elizabeth Allen, had a son, Richard, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and a daughter, Elizabeth who married James Walker. Richard moved to Granville County, N. C., where he and his wife died. They were Quakers. Marriage, birth and death records desired. Mrs. Harry L. Martin, Ozark, Ala.

WALKER—John Grover Walker settled in Montgomery County, Ala., sometime around 1820-30. His brother, James Walker, was supposed to have been sheriff of Montgomery County. John Grover Walker was a Baptist preacher. Assistance greatly appreciated. Floyd Walker, Hamburg, Ark.

ROGERS, PERRY, GUNTER and FARRIS—Nancy Rogers, born at Muscle Shoals, daughter of Thomas Rogers. Nancy married William Shearn at Muscle Shoals. Isiah Perry lived on the Tallapoosa River out of Montgomery. He married a Miss Chandler. Jane Gunter married John Farris and were the parents of Edward Donaldson Farris. Any information on these Alabama people appreciated. Mrs. Kathleen S. Wilkerson, Box 1887, Port Neches, Texas.

ABEL—James Abel born March 5, 1807, in Tennessee, moved at an early age to Alabama. Married June 26, 1828, Ann Alvis Madison. About 1843 they removed to Grenada, Miss. They had nine children all born in Alabama: William D., Margaret Sarah Unity, Elizabeth Susan Eglantine, Evalina Arabella Frances, James Madison, Ann Eudora, Jane Alabama, Amelia Ann, Franklin E. Information desired by Mrs. Henry B. Montgomery, 303 Hurley Ave., Hilton Village, Va.

COLLINS—Isaac McLinden Collins born August 10, 1934, in Alabama, married Mary Eliza Wright in 1866. Parentage desired. Mrs. Guy Pennington, 3295 Guernevetle Rd., Santa Rosa, California.

BRYAN—John McKinley, born May 1, 1780, Culpepper County, Va., died July 19, 1852, Louisville, Ky., was senator from Alabama, 1826-1837. In 1815 he married Julia Bryan or Julia Bryant. Her parents and ancestors desired. Richard S. Russell, Manchester, Mass.

O'BAR—John O'Bar was a native of Ireland, born near Dublin, came to Virginia where he died in 1806. His son, Alexander, born in Ireland, settled in Marshall County, Ala., and married Nancy Burks or Burkis. Any assistance gratefully received. Miss Ollie Belle O'Barr, 216 Twin City Federal Bldg., Minneapolis 2, Minn.

